THE

North-China Herald.

AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. II., No. 52. SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15TH, 1868. PRICE, TAELS 12 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—Mr. RICHARD LINDAU has been this day admitted a Partner in in our Firm.

ALT and Co.

10ju 2415 Nagasaki, April 1st, 1868.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE TYSON in our firm ceased on the thirty-first of December last.

RUSSELL & Co.

29my 2041 Shanghai, 29th Feb., 1868.

NOTICE.—The interest and Responsibility of Mr. J. W. BROADBENT in our Firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.

Mr. ELLIS ELIAS is authorised to sign the name of our Firm in China and Japan.

GEO. BARNET & Co.

30ap 2313 Shanghai, 1st April, 1868.

NOTICE.—Mr. HENRY EDWARD BUSH has this day been admitted a Partner in my Firm, which will henceforth be carried on under the style of BUSH BROTHERS.

JAMES E. BUSH.

30se 2311 Newchwang, 25th Mar., 1868.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Ten Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.

tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

INSURANCES.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to grant POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.

2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 618 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 2.

BRYANT & MAY,
LONDON, E.
PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

BRYANT & MAY'S PATENT SAFETY MATCHES

ARE NOT POISONOUS.
LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.
Are Warranted suitable for all Climates.
Packed in Strong Tin-lined Cases.

BRYANT & MAY,
LONDON, E.

15fe o-a-m 1941 February 19th, 1868.

F. S. CLEAVER'S

PHOTOGRAPHER'S SOAP,

For entirely and speedily removing the stains of Nitrate of Silver from the hands, etc., without in any way injuring the skin WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN A PARTICLE OF CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM.

F. S. CLEAVER

Begs to recommend the above to the PHOTOGRAPHIC WORLD, PROFESSIONAL and AMATEUR, as being the ONLY PREPARATION EXTANT, which, while being perfectly harmless in itself, will effect the desired object

He also recommends his PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP as the ONLY ORIGINAL AND GENUINE PLATE ROUGE SOAP, the ONLY ARTICLE NECESSARY TO PRODUCE A SPEEDY and BRILLIANT POLISH.

MILITARY AND NAVAL TOILET SOAP.

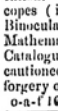
Also every description of Toilet Soap and Perfumery.

LONDON and PARIS.

30se o-a-1 2309 April 1st, 1868.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.



DOLLOND'S, 59, St. Paul's Church-yard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.

o-a-f 16ja-69 1720 January 16th 1868.

COLT'S REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the
English, American, Russian, Prussian, Austrian,
and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's Revolving

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS AND PISTOL-CARBINES

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medals awarded, 1855, 1862 and 1867. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION, Address—

COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON.
Also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

17ma-69 2185 March 18th, 1868.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRENCH MEDICINES

PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,
PARIS.

THESE different medicines represent the most recent medical discoveries, founded on the principles of Chemistry and therapeutics. They must not be confounded with secret or quack medicines, as their names sufficiently indicate their composition; a circumstance which has caused them to be appreciated and prescribed by the faculty in the whole world. They widely differ from those numerous medicines advertised in the public papers as able to cure every possible disease, as they are applicable only to but a very few complaints. The most stringent laws exist, in France, with regard to the sale of medical preparations, and only those, which have undergone an examination by the *Academy of Medicine*, and have been proved efficacious, either in the Hospitals, or in the practice of the first medical men, are authorised by the Government. This fact must be a guarantee, for the excellency of Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co.'s medicines.

DOCTOR LERAS'
(Doctor of Medicine)

Liquid Phosphate of Iron.

The newest and most esteemed medicine in cases of:

CHLOROSIS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, DIFFICULT DIGESTION, DISMENORRHEA, ANIMEA, GENERAL DEBILITY & POORNESS OF BLOOD.

It is particularly recommended to regulate the functions of nature, and to all ladies of delicate constitutions, as well as to persons suffering under every kind of debility whatsoever. It is the preservative of health *par excellence*, in all warm and relaxing climates.

No more Cod Liver Oil.

Grimault's Syrup of Iodized Horse-Radish.

This medicine has been administered with the utmost success in the Hospitals of Paris. It is a perfect substitute for COD LIVER OIL, and has been found most beneficial in DISEASES OF THE CHEST, SCROFULA, LYMPHATIC DISORDERS, GREEN SICKNESS, MUSCULAR ATONY and LOSS OF APPETITE. It regenerates the constitution in purifying the blood, it being the most powerful depurative known. It has also been applied with happy results in DISEASES OF THE SKIN. Further, it will be found to be of great benefit to young children subject to HUMOURS and OBSTRUCTION OF THE GLANDS.

Consumption Cured!

Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

This new medicine is considered to be a sovereign remedy in cases of CONSUMPTION and other DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. It promptly removes all the most serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, night perspirations cease, and the patient is rapidly restored to health.

N B.—Be sure to see that the signature of GRIMAULT & Co., is affixed to the bottle, as this Syrup is liable to imitations.

No more difficult or painful digestion.

DR. BURIN DU BUISSON'S,
(Laureate of the Paris Imperial Academy of Medicine.)

Digestive Lozenges.

This delicious preparation is always prescribed by the most reputed medical men in France, in cases of derangements of the digestive functions, such as:

GASTRITIS, GASTRALGIA, *long and laborious digestion*, wind in the stomach and bowels, EMACIATION, JAUNDICE, and COMPLAINTS OF THE LIVER and LOINS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nervous Head Aches, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Dysentry,
Instantaneously cured by
GRIMAULT'S GUARANA.

This vegetable substance which grows in the Brazils, has been employed since time immemorial to cure INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS. It has proved of late to be of the greatest service in cases of CHOLERA, as it is a preventive and cure in cases of Diarrhœa.

No more Dyspepsin, vomiting during pregnancy, or sea sickness.

Grimault's Elixir of Pepsine.

Pepsine undergoes no alteration in this delicious preparation. It will consequently be preferred to PEPSINE POWDER or PILLS. It is the digestive medicine *par excellence*, and is at the same time a most agreeable table liqueur.

Messrs. GRIMAULT beg to call the attention of the faculty and of the public in general to the fact that real Pepsine is prepared in France alone. It is far superior to all others often extracted from the stomach of porci.

Grimault's Capsules & Liquid Extract of Matico Vegetalis.

Pamphlet on the use of Matico and cure of the disease.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are used in the Hospitals of Paris, by the celebrated Dr. RICORD, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubebs. The Injection is used in recent, and Capsules in the more chronic cases.

GENERAL DEPOT:

IN PARIS, at GRIMAULT & Co., 45, Rue Richelieu.
IN LONDON, at NEWBERY & SONS, 45, St. Paul's Church-Yard.
IN SHANGHAI, at MEDICAL HALL.
IN HONGKONG, at FRENCH DISPENSARY.

31my-68 3223

HOLLOWAY'S Pills & Ointment.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THIS Medicine is universally admitted to be the most efficacious remedy known to the world. No preparation is so suitable to the Climate of India as this fine and invigorating Medicine. It is particularly adapted to the Constitution of European Ladies, as it is never failing in its effects in all diseases peculiar to Females, while those who are attenuated by the debilitating effects of the Indian Climate will find in this wonderful remedy a kind of Talisman whereby they may insure a restoration to robust health.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE science of Medicine has never before produced any remedy that can be compared to this wonderful Ointment, as it cures after all other means have failed, all old wounds, sores, ulcers, and also the most inveterate skin diseases peculiar to the Indian Climate. It is the true friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as certain old sores can be removed by it that cannot be conquered By any other treatment.

20se-68 749 Shanghai, Sept. 20th, 1867.

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Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BIRTH.

On Tuesday, April 14th, the wife of F. B. Forbes, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At Hongque on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Nelson, in the presence of Mr. Lewis, U.S. Vice-Consul, Mr. John Kennedy Mooney, to Sarah relict of Capt. B. R. Wade, late of China.

DEATH.

At Nagasaki, Mr. Ferdinand Bastian, of Bremen, aged 21 years.

LATEST DATES

England..(*tel.*)..	Mar. 10	Hankow,.....	April 11
Hongkong,.....	Apr. 10	Nagasaki,.....	„ 10
Foochow.....	„ 6	Yokohama, ...	„ 9
Tientsin,.....	„ 7	Osaka .....Mar.	27

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.....Jan. 1	Received via Marseilles	
Shanghai,.....Dec. 26	Feb. 12th.	

THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

Date.	1868.		1867.	
	Night. Min.	*Day. Max.*	*Night. Min.*	*Day. Max.*
April 11	51	69	68	76
„ 12	42	57	64	78
„ 13	45	55	61	68
„ 14	50	61	64	72

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther
	h. m.	*ft. in.*				″ ″	°
Apr. 4 L.W.	6.03	12.06	S. W.	2	b	30.12	41
„ 4 H.W.	10.30	19 07	„	3	b	30.15	63
„ 4 L.W.	6.37	11.09	West	1	b	30.16	60
„ 5 L.W.	7.03	12.00	W. S. W.	2	b	30.17	57
„ 5 H.W.	11.22	20.11	Z	0	b	30.20	70
„ 6 L.W.	8.04	11.05	„	0	b	30.19	64
„ 6 H.W.	0.08	21.03	E. by N.	1	b	30.21	66
„ 7 L.W.	0.14	11.03	S. by E.	3	c	30.24	62
„ 7 H.W.	0.56	21.07	S. E.	2	c	30.21	60
„ 8 L.W.	0.55	11.04	„	2	c	30.23	59
„ 8 H.W.	1.22	21.05	S.E. by S.	3	r	30.18	59
„ 9 L.W.	10.29	11.07	South	1	r	30.07	55
„ 9 H.W.	1.57	20.11	„	2	c	30.09	63
„ 10 L.W.	10.54	11.07	W. N. W.	4	c	29.96	65
„ 10 H.W.	2.20	20.07	N. N. W.	5	b	29.94	62

Explanation.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds; *f.* fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per "Benares" from Hongkong—Messrs. G. D. Mody, Davidson, and Friedrecks; from Southampton—Mrs. Domoney. Per "Fusi-Yama" from Hankow—Mr. Gordon; from Kiukiang—Mr. Hall; from Chinkiang—Mr. Canny. Per "Nanzing" from Tientsin—Mrs. M. G. Holmes, Messrs. E. F. Duncanson, and Tait. Per "Plymouth Rock," from Hankow.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Evans and family. Per "Osaka." from Nagasaki,—Mde. Ortmans and two children, Messrs. Primrose and Hunter.

Departed —Per "Lamont" for Tientsin—Mr. C. M. Grant.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 5 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1868.

It is gratifying to obtain a glimpse, however uncertain, of Peking diplomacy. The dispatches from Sir Rutherford Alcock which we publish elsewhere, afford a faint but satisfactory indication that the revision of the treaty is an object of attention, and that the wishes of foreign residents in China will be considered in reference to it. His Excellency wishes to know why no request for the bonded system has been expressed in any of the memorials addressed to him, except in that of the Tientsin community; and, secondly, what places near each port are most desirable for purposes of residence and trade. We may infer, therefore, that the adoption of the bonded system, and the concession of a limited right to reside and trade in the interior will be urged on the Chinese. His Excellency's surprise at the omission of all reference to bonded warehouses from the different memorials, is natural; though, but for the Chamber's explanation, we should have been tempted to assign quite another cause than confidence in the issue of existing negociations on the subject. The fact that transit squeezes had been constantly complained of, did not prevent allusion to them. Considering, therefore, "the importance attached to the establishment of bonded warehousesi n all other countries by mercantile bodies," nothing would have seemed more natural for the Chamber, to when speaking of "drawbacks," than to have advocated the abolition of the drawback system altogether, in favour of that which now rules in the West. The general impression was, that no such word had been spoken because sundry firms having large warehouse property feared its depreciation in value, through the introduction of a system which might tend to accumulate goods in one large public building. It is satisfactory to find that no such apprehension has influenced the Shanghai Chamber; but that it has now faithfully expressed the opinion of a large majority of the community. It is to be hoped, too, that means will be devised for bonding large private godowns, and thus securing property interests.

The next question the Chamber are called on to answer, is more difficult. Every one has a perfectly clear opinion, which he is able to justify, that the right to reside in the interior, and to convey his goods thither in a steamer instead of a cargo boat, would be advantageous; but, without having visited and traded at the various inland marts, it would be difficult to say exactly what places are best suited for the purpose, or what routes are the most fensible. If specify we must, all that can be done is to select places with which foreigners are partially acquainted; and this the Chamber has done. But admission to places in the immediate vicinity of the ports, only, will be a very narrow concession. Its only advantage will be, to free goods from squeezes during their transit to the places named—to place manufactures at the disposal of Soochow people so much per cent cheaper than they get them at present. It will aid not at all in promoting the ingress of foreign merchandise to inland marts which have not yet been reached; and to tap these is the great object to be striven for. The constant complaint is, that we have not yet penetrated skin deep into this vast country; that nine-tenths of its producing and absorbing capabilities are yet undeveloped. With permission to reside in the large inland cities, and to employ small steamers on the inland waters, foreign merchants would soon remedy this defect. It is sufficient to point to Hankow, and to ask how far the presence of foreigners at that port, and of steamers on the Yangtze, has conduced to the growth of its commerce, to illustrate the question. No one can believe that one half of the imports now sold in Hankow would find their way thither in native junks, consigned to native owners. And what is true of Hankow and Kiukiang, would be equally true of Yangchow, Fychow, Tsinan, Kaifung, and other great inland cities. If we cannot get permission to reside and trade where we please, or where experience may suggest advantage, we must fain accept a limited concession—relying on time to widen the inlet offered. Every step towards freer intercourse, like the progress of a stone rolling down hill, renders further progress more rapid and irresistible.

Summary of News.

The London mail of February 26th arrived on the 11th Inst. with telegrams to March. 6th. Later telegrams to March 10th had been received *via* Kiachta. The arrivals during the fortnight are *Agamemnon* (str.) *Argonaut* from London, *Tynedale* from Newcastle, *James Wishart* from New York, *Niagara, Catherina, Napoleon III.* from Sydney, *Jennie Bertaux* and *Marcellus* from Newcastle N.S.W.

The departures are *Magellan* for London, *General Havelock* for Manilla and *Princess of Wales* and *Andrew Jackson* for Puget Sound.

A meeting of the Gas Company has been held at which the accounts were passed. A profit of Tls. 8,000 has been realised on the year's working which, together with the Tls. 40,000 worth of debentures taken up, have sufficed to extinguish its debt. We hope, now, the Company will seriously consider the propriety of reducing the enormous price now charged for gas.

Some discussion has taken place in regard to the position of the China Fire Insurance Company; one party insisting that responsibility is so unfairly distributed among shareholders, at present, that it is wise to wind it up; the other urging the fine field which exists in China for a local office, and the folly of abandoning an existing business, pending probable reorganisation of the Company.

We are glad to hear that the Asiatic Society intend trying to raise funds to pay the expense of exploring the Yellow River—as to its capabilities for navigation and trade.

The Athletic Sports, which come off on Friday and Saturday, promise to be successful. The Committee have received the following entries—100 yds. 17; High Jump, 6; one mile, 6; Hurdle Race, 14: ½ mile, 12; 220 yds. 18; Walking, 4; Long Jump, 6; Steeple Chase, 10.

The following proclamation has been lately issued by the Taotai regarding suicide:—

Ying, Military Commandant of Soochow, Sûng-kiang and Ta-chwang, gives notices:—

Of late, both in the city itself and in the suburbs, the suicides by taking raw opium have been very numerous * * * * * The drug must necessarily be procured from the opium-shops, so for the future, owners of these shops are forbidden to sell it to women or children or anyone whom they do not know to be an opium smoker. Should any, disregarding this order, sell to all comers as formerly, and thus suicides continue to occur, strict inquiries shall be made of those who have taken the drug as to where it was obtained; and the vendor shall be immediately brought before the Che-h'ien for severe punishment as a warning to others. Besides giving instructions to the Che-h'ien to inquire into the matter, we now issue this for the information of retail opium-dealers and of the public generally. We also give notice that for the future should any case of opium poisoning occur, immediate application must be made to the Vaccination Hall for the Medical aid so that the person's life may be saved. The individual moreover must be closely interrogated as to how he came by the drug, and the seller brought up for condign punishment. This notice each one should tremblingly obey.

Our Chefoo correspondent writes—We have no news of rebels. They seem to have left Shantung altogether. Trade is flourishing, notwithstanding enormous imports. The fact is, the rebels did so much damage last year that native cottons are scarce and dear. So, with the lower rates ruling, it is likely Chefoo will take a much larger amount of manufactured goods than it did last year. The U. S. *Shenandoah* left on the 6th instant, for Corea, with a missionary Mr. Mathew, and the American Consul on board, as interpreters. Our correspondent says. We are congratulating ourselves, after twenty days of violent wind, on the arrival of really spring weather. Croquet parties are being started; and, like the woods and fields around us, we are budding into life again.

A Tientsin correspondent writes.—Nearly all the sailing vessels have left, and nearly all in ballast, for Chefoo. The steamers at present leave in ballast or partly loaded with ice. We are having very seasonable weather, and the crops are looking very well. I hope now that the grass is growing we shall see beef and mutton cheap, again. At present prices are very high for those articles of food. The snipe have not yet appeared from the south; but we lopk for their appearance in twenty days at most. This is the only shooting we get in this region—a miserable place of residence in that respect. The Peking races have just come off, and I understand there were some first rate ponies running. Our racing men are now training regularly every morning, and we are expecting to see the best meeting, this spring, that we have had for some time past. The rebels still appear to be masters of the route to Shanse province, but that no fears are entertained by the Chinese of their coming to Tientsin or Peking. I imagine they must be badly off for food, and that they will soon be changing their quarters. Business would then rapidly rise here. Some Chinese speculators are buying 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings at Tls. 2.35. The *Challenger* has arrived at Taku with direct shipments.

A Peking correspondent writes:—We have fine spring weather now; the prices of provisions are still high and will remain so till after the wheat harvest. We hope for an improvement in the latter half of this year. Fortunately last year the harvests in Mongolia were good, or the condition of this province would have been worse.

We mentioned some time ago, that the Emperor of China is now twelve years old or, according to Chinese computation, thirteen, having been born on the 25th day of the third month in the year 1856. A choice of wives is being made for him this year by the Empresses. On the third day of the second month 108 girls were taken into the palace for inspection. Their ages vary from eleven to fourteen, or as we should say from ten to thirteen; so that the Empress will not be more than one year older, or less than two years younger than the Emperor. Of the hundred and eight, twelve were retained for a time, but; like the others, were soon sent home. A call has now been issued for girls from the Banner families in the provinces. These will come up to Peking in the seventh month, when there will be another inspection. A large number of eligible girls in the Banner families in Peking were reported as in ill health or deformed. This was, in most cases, an excuse to prevent the dreaded isolation of the palace life and irrevocable cutting of home ties. Those who are reported as unsuitable will all be required to appear in the seventh month, deception being suspected. In the eight month, the Emperor will be married at twelve and a half years of age.

One Empress, a wife for the right and another for the left—that is tung-kung and si-kung, with eight secondary wives fei-pin, constitute the imperial harem. The law requires all who belong to the eight Banners, which are divided into Manchu, Mongol and Chinese, to be willing to send their daughters if of proper age. None are eligible who do not belong to the eight Banners located in Peking or in the provincial garrisons. Mothers, sisters, and sisters-in-law can go with them to the palace and see them occasionally, but the male members of the family are forbidden. These can only see them on journies. Before the destruction of Yuen-ming-yuen, a favourite spot for obtaining an interview with a daughter or sister taken into the Emperor's family, was at Kau-liang-kiau, a bridge distant a mile from the north-west corner of the city, when the court was as its way to or from Yuen-ming-yuen and stopped there for refreshment. No steps have yet been taken to restore Yuen-ming-yuen; the Government waits till the Emperor comes of age.

Yokohama papers give details of an attack on Sir Harry Parkes at Kioto. One of the assailants was captured on the spot, and three others have since been arrested. The Mikado has gives the most solemn assurances of horror at the outrage. It is said that the eleven men concerned in the attack on the French sailors, who were spared at Mr. Roche's request, have since been executed. More fighting is said to have taken place in the vicinity of Kioto, in which Satsuma was worsted. Who were his opponents is not clearly known. The P. M. S. *Great Republic* reached Yokohama on the 7th April. She had been delayed by the breakage of one of her shafts.

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Editorial Selections.

PEKING.

When Mr. Fitzroy was temporarily acting as Inspector-General of Customs, two years ago, he successfully impressed on the Tsung-li-yamên the necessity for lighting the approach to the Yang-tze. Tls. 36,000 was placed at his disposal; and advice was sought from every quarter as to the best mode of expending this sum. Gutzlaff and the North Saddle were eventually selected for the honor of light-houses; and an improvement was resolved on in the existing lights at the entrance to the Yang-tze and the Kintoan beacon. The outlay on these, it was estimated, would swallow up the available funds, leaving only sufficient to erect the necessary buildings. Great satisfaction was felt at this result, which was looked on as showing a willingness on the part of the Chinese to fulfil their obligations in regard to the expenditure of Tonnage Dues. And it was hoped that Mr. Hart would follow up the success gained, on his resumption of office. Whether he has endeavoured to do so, we are unaware. No information on the subject has been vouchsafed to dwellers without the precincts of Peking. We are driven therefore to seek enlightenment in rumour; and can only apologise for rumour if it be false.

Rumour, then, says that Mr. Hart has asserted a claim on the Tonnage Dues — and successfully; but that other objects than light-houses have found favour in his sight. Rumour does add that a report was drawn up at his request, by one of H. B. M.'s Surveying Ships, indicating the best sites for light-houses at several points on the coast. But we do not hear that any action has yet been taken in consequence. On the contrary, we are indebted to rumour for a statement that execution of the scheme for lighting the approach to the Yang-tze, has been suspended by his order. The fact appears so strange that we should have hesitated to give it credence, but that a light-house did figure among the cargo of the *Taitsang*, which arrived here more than a month ago, and that no steps have been yet taken to set it up. There is a first class revolving light, which might now be standing on the North-Saddle, lying *perdu* in a godown, in obedience to instructions from the Inspector General of Customs. What can possibly be his motive for such an order, it is difficult to conceive. The question of situation was fully discussed and deliberately settled, after consultation with the best authorities—Masters of local ships, the Harbour Master, the Trinity Board, the Foreign Consuls, Admiral Collinson who made the first survey of the Yang-tze, amongst others. And the preponderance of opinion was found to be greatly in favour of the North Saddle Island as the most desirable site—except only the Amherst Rocks. That a light-house on these would be preferable, we fully admit. But its erection would cost Tls. 150,000; and we fear there is little prospect, yet, of this large sum being made available for the purpose. It is true, the placing a lightship there has been suggested, but it seems more than doubtful whether she could be safely moored. Even the present lightship sometimes drifts, although she is sheltered by the Tungsha bank, and a lightship at the Amherst rocks would be exposed to the full fury of sea and wind. Those interested in ships, who take the trouble to read the reports published each day in our columns, will have noticed the constant mention of the Saddle Group, as "sighted" by vessels bound for Shanghai. They are then barely forty miles from the light-ship at the entrance to the Yangtze. The new light would be seen over a radius of thirty miles. The light ship can be seen from a distance of twelve miles. The Saddle Light, therefore, would not be lost till the latter was well in view. So whatever more elaborate scheme may hereafter be adopted, it seems clear the Saddle, as a prominent point of approach, must always take precedence. Even assuming, for the sake of argument, that the site is a mistaken one, that the Ariadne or the Amherst rocks, the Barren Islands, Leuconia, or any other of the "dangers" incident to the approach of Shanghai would be preferable,—Mr. Hart has had ample time, since his return, to rectify the collective blunder of the various authorities consulted; and to select a more deserving spot. There is no possible reason why the finest light which has yet come to China should be left in a godown. It will be interesting to know whether a similar destiny awaits the Gutzlaff light when that arrives.

While, however, we find much disappointment in rumour, we are indebted to it for some prospective consolation. It is said that Mr. Hart is, in future, to be allowed disposal of a lion's share of the tonnage dues collected at all the treaty ports. Looking, therefore, at the enormous sum they represent—Shanghai alone averages more than Tls. 100,000,—we have a right to hope that the Yangtze will soon be lighted at the most necessary spots, regardless of cost; that, in short, these dues will in future be devoted to their legitimate object, instead of to schools and colleges at Peking which, however valuable as a means to enlightenment and progress, should be paid for out of the general revenue—not from a particular branch levied, for a defined purpose, from a special class who are alone supposed to benefit by its expenditure. Tonnage dues are everywhere recognised as a source of revenue applicable only to a specific purpose—the advantage of the shipping which pays them. The idea was communicated to the Chinese Government in order to enable it to raise funds to provide for the control of harbours, the construction of lights, buoys, and beacons. It devolves on the Foreign Ministers to see that these funds are not continually misapplied, as they have been hitherto.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

We have already commented upon what seemed to us the ill-advised policy of the China Fire Insurance Co., in suddenly suspending business at all the ports of China and Japan except Shanghai. If they wished to do all in their power to place beyond recovery the business which they had slowly and industriously developed at these agencies, during the four years' existence of the Company, they could not have adopted a better expedient. One might be pardoned for thinking that their object was to defeat the machinations of an enemy; that, having resolved to withdraw from ground that they themselves thought untenable, they cut down the bridges over which they retired, in order that the enemy, if he wished to enter into possession of the territory, might have them all to build up again. But now, no sooner have they cut down the bridges and suspended a business to which, from its nature, suspension must be peculiarly fatal, than they themselves recommend the formation of a new company, and speak in a tone which indicates that there will, in their opinion, be little difficulty about the matter. This suspension becomes even more inexplicable when we consider the reputation and influence of the gentlemen composing the Directorate, and the ready support which many of the most prominent shareholders seemed prepared to give to a well-considered scheme.

No better proof of the impolicy of the suspensive panic could be adduced, than the prospectus for a new Company which has been drawn up by the Directors; and upon this document we purpose offering a few observations. The reasons brought forward to show how eminently desirable it is that there should be a local Fire Insurance office are perfectly conclusive, so we have only to deal with the proposed organization of the Company. The first and most important proposal is that there should be 5,000 cash shares of Tls. 100 each, in all Tls. 500,000; and 5,000 note shares of Tls. 100 each, in all Tls. 500,000. So that Tls. 500,000 are to be paid at once in cash, and notes payable on demand will be held by the Company to the value of Tls. 500,000, in return for the second 5,000 shares which are intended to be paid in full out of a certain portion of the profits. So that when the note shares are ultimately converted into cash shares, the capital will be Tls. 1,000,000, besides a contemplated Reserve Fund of Tls. 200,000. For the particulars of the proposed organization we must refer our readers to the Prospectus itself, as we have only space to criticise a few of the principal points. The first objection, then, we have to take, is that the proposed capital is far too large for a business confined to China and Japan; and the simplest and most conclusive proof we can offer is that, to pay 10 per cent on Tls. 1,200,000—the amount of cash which is to be ultimately accumulated, would require Tls. 120,000. Two questions arise here; will Tls. 120,000 per annum be forthcoming, and if it is, will shareholders be satisfied to invest in a Fire Insurance Company with ten per cent as the extreme prospect. The important points to be kept in view are the security of the insured, and the profit to the shareholder. If Insurance Companies have hitherto been established on too narrow a basis of capital, there is a possibility of going into the opposite extreme and burdening them with too much; and this is precisely what the present scheme seems to do. We shall show what appears to us would be the working of this Company under favorable circumstances, and for this purpose we will assume that the net annual profits are Tls. 100,000, an estimate few will consider too little. The Tls. 100,000 would be divided as follows:—

Interest to Cash Shareholders, Tls. 500,000 at 10 per cent	Tls. 50,000
Return to contributing Shareholders, 10 per cent of Tls. 100,000	" 10,000
Dividend on Cash and Note Shares, 25 per cent of Tls. 40,000	" 10,000
Amount to Reserve Fund	" 30,000
	Tls. 100,000

We see then that, with Tls. 100,000 profit (a sum which was reached only once in the four years) the total dividend to a Cash-shareholder would be 11 per cent per annum for the seven years, until the Reserve Fund was made up to Tls. 200,000; and the amount endorsed on the Note shares for the same period would be 1 per cent per annum. After the Reserve Fund was complete, the Cash-shareholder would get 14 per cent, and the Note shares would be endorsed at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. To stretch the imagination out to a remote period when the Note shares were fully paid up and the Company had Tls. 1,200,000 that it did not know what to do with, there would, with an income of Tls. 100,000, be only the 10 per cent for cash, Tls. 200,000 being Reserve Fund on which dividend would not be paid. It will be alleged that business would increase, and of this we have no doubt; but in the meantime we must deal with the probable position of the new Company. What we maintain is that the business of the last four years does not warrant a capital like that proposed, and prudential considerations would recommend a more flattering prospect to shareholders than 11 per cent. per annum in a prosperous year.

It is by no means certain that the net annual profit would reach Tls. 100,000 on an average, so that we cannot be charged with under-estimating the probable result of the Company's operations. But it can scarcely be doubted that, with a well-organised and powerful company and a thoroughly efficient management, there is a large field to work upon, and one in which a local company starts with considerable advantages over its numerous competitors. For such a company, Tls. 600,000 in cash ought to be amply sufficient; and we consider that Tls. 400,000 as cash capital to begin with, bonds for Tls. 400,000 only to be called up if the money is wanted, and a reserve fund to accumulate to Tls. 200,000, would more nearly approach the line in which the security of the insured and the profit of the shareholder are united. With a larger capital than this, present experience shows that an adequate return could not be relied on; and therefore the permanent success of the scheme would be seriously endangered from the shareholders' point of view, if the income were less than Tls. 100,000 per per annum. If the capital is too large, there is great danger of the shares becoming depreciated. With a capital of Tls. 1,000,000, and one of Tls. 400,000, the same amount of business will in a general way be done; but in the latter case the dividend will be more than double what it would be in the former. A Fire Insurance business is one in which, except upon emergency, large funds are not wanted; security against contingent losses is the desideratum; and, while it may be injudicious to form a Company with only a small amount in cash, and a very large liability in bonds, it does not follow that a subscribed capital half in cash and half in bonds would not meet every reasonable requirement. We think that the new project wants reconsideration; but we have no doubt a satisfactory scheme will be ultimately arrived at, if the matter is gone into in earnest.

THE YELLOW RIVER.

After a considerable amount of writing and conjecturing as to the Yellow River, its course, its depth, its breadth, and its suitability for steamer traffic, we may now congratulate the Foreign community that there is a tolerably near prospect of definite information on this very important subject. It is in the highest degree surprising that British and American commercial enterprise and naval rivalry have left this question of the capabilities of the Yellow River entirely undisturbed; and that, during the last few years, when continual demands for the opening up of the Chinese empire have been expressed, this immense river, which traverses some of the richest and most important provinces, has been overlooked and neglected. Why, in face of the singularly aggressive attitude the courageous foreigner has always assumed, this fertile theme for the real and, above all, imaginary expansion of foreign trade has escaped observation, we are at a loss to know. And it is even more difficult to understand why memorials contemplating the revision of the Treaty of Tientsin have been forwarded from all the ports of China, without a single effort being made to ascertain the capabilities of the Yellow River. Can it really be a matter of indifference; is it not of incalculable moment that we should know whether, in the northern part of the empire, there is another Yangtze, another magnificent highway for our steamers crossing the whole breadth of the Middle Kingdom, and penetrating to a numberless population and to endless and unknown seats of industry. There are few points so completely undisputed as the fact that our steamers are, to the Chinese, unapproachable for speed and safety in the transit of produce; and if the Yellow River possesses the requisite suitability for steamers, no more legitimate and reasonable demand could be made, at the moment of a revision that will in all probability last for a number of years to come, than that this river should be opened to foreign navigation.

The Asiatic Society have taken the initiative in projecting a slender and unambitious expedition, to ascertain, in in a general way, the capabilities of the Yellow River. Attention has of late been repeatedly drawn to the subject at their meetings; and on a recent occasion, the complete uncertainty, even as to the lower course of the river, was strikingly manifested, in a paper by Mr. Weber of the Russian Legation, Peking, in which he endeavoured to controvert the opinions previously ex-

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pressed by Messrs Martin and Williamson, as to places the river passed in its course. The discrepancies between the two parties were considerable; and it was impossible to obtain any evidence on the subject, notwithstanding our comparative proximity to the river and the probably important bearing on trade that some little knowledge of it might possess. The Council of the Society have therefore determined to bring the question before the public, and more especially those engaged in the shipping trade. We conceive that to state their case will be sufficient; all that will be wanted will be two or, at most, three hundred taels, and from the well-known liberality of the S. S. N. Co., and the other large Steam Companies interested in the Northern and River trade, the necessary funds will readily be obtained. It may be that, in the new and unknown bed in which the Yellow River has, during the last few years been flowing, the depth of water is insufficient; or there may be, as has been alleged, an extensive bar at its entrance into the sea. But at least it will be relieving foreigners of a well-merited reproach if they obtain a few facts which will put an end to much of the uncertainty and conjecture, and reduce vague hopes to something approaching accuracy. We cannot be too soon put in possession of such information as an expedition, like that now projected, can be expected to supply; and in view of the approach of the hot weather it is clearly indispensable that no time should be lost. In addition to the commercial aspect of the undertaking, there is also a deep interest from a geographical point of view in its being carried out. The history of the unparalleled phenomenon of the entire change of the lower course of the river remains to be known, and the course itself remains to be laid down on our maps with some attempt at accuracy.

NATIVE SUICIDES.

Shanghai seems gaining an ugly notoriety for the number of its suicides; and the foreign settlement is the principal scene of these crimes. There does not appear to be anything peculiarly inducive of this malady in the social or moral condition of Shanghai over that of other ports; yet in no city in the empire does it seem to prevail so strongly. Men, women, and children, here, seem possessed of a strange mania for destroying themselves, on the slightest possible provocation. Among ourselves this crime is pretty much confined to those on whom some great sorrow presses, or whom misfortune has crushed; but in Shanghai, the suicide is of quite a different class, and is urged on by no such powerful motives. The cause is generally the most trivial imaginable—a threat, a domestic broil, some petty misunderstanding, or momentary spite. It is seldom that any great crushing sorrow or unusual calamity is alleged as the ground of this rash act. Two relatives disagree; so off rushes the aggrieved party and poisons himself, to the horror of everybody, especially of the one immediately concerned. Or, like a case which occurred a few days since, the mother reprimands her daughter for some fault; and the girl immediately commits suicide as a sort of revenge. Here, as in many other instances, mere momentary spleen was the sole cause for an act which we regard as only possible under the most extraordinary circumstances. Another case of recent occurrence was that of a boy twelve years of age, who had a great aversion for books. His father and schoolmaster however, kept him to his lessons; so he poisoned himself by taking a quantity of raw opium, in order, as he said, "to be quit of book-reading." The number of these suicides too, seems on the increase. Taking cases given in the report of the Chinese Hospital as a guide, the ratio of increase is alarmingly great. In 1848, two instances only are mentioned; in 1854, there were six; in 1860, twenty-two; in 1864, forty-three; in 1867, sixty-seven cases are reported. These are instances which have come to the knowledge of foreigners, and it is but reasonable to suppose there are many others which have never been brought to our notice. If the entire number during the last few years could be accurately ascertained, the result would probably be a sum total most uncomfortably large.

All the cases given above are instances of poisoning, and the drug employed in each was raw opium. Arsenic is seldom taken, and suicide by drowning or any other method is very rare. Opium seems the universal favorite, —partly, no doubt, on account of its simple and painless action; partly because it exists in so many homes ready at hand, or can be procured at any moment from the opium-shops. Hitherto, there has been no restriction on its sale; any child might purchase it. That so deadly a poison should be permitted so free a sale might excite surprise in any other country. The "paternal government" must have wondrous faith in its children, or a most unpaternal regard for their interests. The Taotai's proclamation, which we give in another column, against the indiscriminate sale of the drug, will probably do something towards checking this fearful evil. The strangest and most unaccountable part, however, of the matter, is that—so far as the Mission hospitals are a guide—Shanghai should enjoy so pre-eminent notoriety in this respect. In Peking, not one case of opium-poisoning has yet been known; and, with the exception of Canton, no reference is made to its existence, so far as we can discover, in any of the hospital reports.

We do not regard all the cases which occur, as bonâ fide attempts at suicide. It is employed, by not a few, as the means of tiding over some present difficulty. A man is in debt; his creditor presses for payment; so, after all other efforts to gain a respite have failed, he takes opium; but takes it so that what he has done, and why he has done it, shall be soon known to those around him. He is borne off to the hospital, and the frightened creditor ceases to urge his claim. A wife has been ill-treated by her husband, or fancies she has; so, to scare her lord back into a proper sense of his duty, she eats a quantity of the drug. The poor husband is petrified by horror; relatives and neighbours reproach him for his cruelty, and agree in regarding the wife as a martyr to his brutality. Medical aid is called in; and in a few hours, the woman is quite well again. Her victory is complete, her lord is humbled to the very dust, and the memory of that little family episode will exert a most beneficial influence over him for the rest of his days. That suicide is thus used as a mere scarecrow, is sufficiently proved by the popular works of fiction, in which it is often threatened or actually resorted to in order to ward off some anticipated punishment, or to deter a relative from some course of wrong-doing. As a scarecrow, it is doubtless a very effective one. Any man would feel extremely ill at ease, under the consciousness of having driven a friend, or even a foe, to destroy himself. But the Chinaman, beside this natural feeling, has another supplied by his religion. He believes the ghost of the suicide will haunt him to the very grave, following in his footsteps with implacable hatred, and cursing him with its deadliest curse. His children, too, will prematurely die or be beggared by misfortune. As among the Japanese, an aggrieved or injured person will sometimes take away his life in order to be revenged on his foes. Having gone into the other world, he will be able to exercise a most baneful influence on the fortunes of his enemy, beside fastening to him the opprobrium and guilt of having caused a friend or neighbour's death. Suicide is also committed as a vindication of honour. In the northern parts of the empire, chopping off one of his fingers is one of the ways in which a man proves his innocence of some foul calumny, and vindicates his honour in the sight of all. But when the crime charged is of a very heinous character, or when the accused takes it much to heart, suicide is the approved means of vindication. The practice is common to all parts of the country. This is the way too in which officials and other persons of eminence, suspected of treason to the throne, prove their continued loyalty and shield their families from imperial displeasure. The act is regarded as the last and most solemn proof which the innocent man can give of his integrity.

SHANGHAI.

It is a very general subject of regret to the few active members of the Asiatic Society, that its meetings are thinly attended. Whatever may be the special cause of assembly, a number of spectators are essential to success. Men exert themselves more readily, either physically or intellectually, when many are present to appreciate their prowess. Whether the matter in hand be a mile race or a lecture, spectators are all-important. It is worth while, therefore, to consider whether some plan cannot be devised for rendering the meetings of the Asiatic Society more attractive, and thus encouraging contributors to its lore. Many of the papers read before it are of unquestioned value, but interest those only who take a more than superficial interest in China. When compiled in the shape of a magazine, they form a useful volume of reference, which many are glad to possess. But it is evident they do not interest the majority of foreign residents, as very few go to hear them read. The success of a lecture just delivered at Ningpo, on the history and topography of that port, suggests a means by which this drawback might be overcome. Could not some of the Chinese scholars who belong to the Society, be induced to give a series of lectures on the history and topography of Shanghai and the cities in its vicinity? Every one is more or less interested in the place where he resides; and we venture to predict that the announcement of a paper on Shanghai would attract a larger audience than has been seen for many months, at the Asiatic Society's meetings.

The Society need not be afraid of derogating from its dignity by admitting such topics. The plains of Kiangsu are fertile in scientific as well as in historical interest; and a blending of the two subjects would not detract from the value of a paper, while adding greatly to its interest. Geologically speaking, the history of the neighbourhood is a very recent one. A glance at the map shows where the alluvial plain which forms the Eastern part of Kiangsu begins; and a visit to the Hangchow sea-wall will suggest the rapidity with which the deposit has accumulated. The outer wall, we believe, was only built during the last dynasty; yet in some places, the level has risen for several miles beyond it; and villages have been built on land which was then covered by the sea. The date cannot be remote when the hills of Tsingpoo were islands as are, now, the Rugged and Saddle groups; and the Yangtze threatens to extend the shore line beyond these also, at no distant date. However imperceptible its annual growth, the formation of the plain must have been sufficiently rapid for certain stages in its later progress to be marked in Chinese history. A vast proportion of it must of course be due to pre-historic times; but sufficient new land must have been recently formed to enable a proximate estimate of the age of the whole, if the archives of the province afford sufficient data.

A nearly blank page is offered to the local historian. When Shanghai was founded; how it has grown in population and prosperity, and many similar questions, suggest themselves. We do not imagine that antiquity will add more difficulty to research, than in the case of Ningpo. The commerce of Shanghai is mainly dependent in the Wangpoo, and the river barely existed, a few centuries ago. In fact it is now only about forty miles long, having its source in the chain of lakes which are frequently crossed by sportsmen on their way to Soochow. Before the Wangpoo attained navigable dimensions, the commercial history of Shanghai cannot have furnished matter for voluminous record. Since that period, however, it has become the emporium of a vast inland trade which can be estimated by watching the fleet of junks that start for the interior with every flood tide. The first notice of it by foreigners, apparently, was in 1756, when one of the members of the East India Company's factory at Canton drew attention to it, as a desirable place of trade. But no serious thought of establishing a settlement here was entertained, till Sir Hugh Gough and Admiral Parker captured it in 1841. Its history since then is familiar to many old residents, but affords food for much comment for the edification of others more lately arrived. Its capture by Cantonese during the early days of our settlement, and its subsequent danger from the Taepings, are fertile subjects of anecdote; no less than the social and commercial changes which these events contributed to cause. In fine, we may end as we began, by saying that ample material exists for a series of interesting papers, on Shanghai and its neighborhood, which would be well worth incorporating in the Asiatic Society's magazine, and would alternate pleasantly with the more abstruse subjects that generally occupy its meetings.

THE SHANGHAI GAS COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held on the 11th inst.—Present; Mr. Cameron in the chair; Messrs. Baker, Overweg and J. Brand Directors; Sir E. Hornby, Messrs. R. Miller, Weston, Meade, Cowie, J. J. Miller, Fitzroy, Bernard, Saunders, Tarrant, and Carter.

The Chairman called attention to the Report and accounts. The latter were so simple that they needed no explanation. He would leave them in the hands of the meeting for approval.

REPORT.

In presenting the Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1867, the Directors have to congratulate the Shareholders upon the steady increase in the Company's business, which has fully borne out the statement made by the Chairman at a former meeting, of the results to be expected. The quantity of Gas delivered during 1867 is nearly double that for the year 1866, being 10,301,900 feet against 5,318,300 feet.

The Profit and Loss Account contains on the debit side several items which do not properly belong to the year 1867, such as interest on adjusted accounts, bad debts, law costs, &c. but the net result is, after paying interest upon Debentures, a profit of Tls. 8,332.86 which reduces the old balance of loss incurred on working to Tls. 672.25. This is the more gratifying as it has to be taken into account that, in consequence of the high freights ruling from Australia to this, no very cheap coal has been obtained from that place, as was formerly anticipated.

In future Accounts, an amount will have to be set aside for renewal of meters rented to customers, of retorts, &c. About Tls. 1,000 per annum will be sufficient for this purpose, as current repairs are charged to Working Account.

The increase in Plant, &c. during the year has been Tls. 1,624.29, and is accounted for by the Hongque extension, laying further mains on this side, and carrying services into new consumers houses, which has to be done at the Company's expense. With regard to the Hongque extension, the Directors are glad to state that the return upon the outlay is quite satisfactory. A portion of the materials used were already standing at debit of Plant Account, and the extension enabled the Company to make a profitable use of them.

For first quarter of present year the increase in consumption has been satisfactory.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Settlement the whole of the Directors retire, but are eligible for re-election.

Statement of Accounts, 31st December, 1867.

Dr.	Taels.
To Share Capital Account	122,400.00
" Debentures issued	40,000.00
" Amount due to sundry Creditors	10,817.10
	Tls. 173,217.00

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Cr.

By cost of Land, Plant, Buildings, and Furniture	147,080.67
„ Insurance, eight months unexpired	120.00
„ Stock on hand of Coals, Fittings, Gas, &c.	17,548.36
„ Amounts due from Customers for Gas and Fittings—Good	7,046.77
„ Do. Do. Doubtful	149.85
Tls.	172,545.65
„ Profit and Loss Account from commencement to 31st December 1867, as per statement beneath	672.25
Tls.	173,217.90

Profit and Loss Account.

1866.	*Dr.*	*Taels.*
Dec. 31.—To Balance as per last Account		9,005.11
1867.		
Dec. 31.— „ Law Expenses, January 1865, to date		285.00
„ Bad Debts written off		661.99
„ Interest on Debts & Debentures		5,894.62
„ Secretary's Salary		1,500.00
To Office and Miscellaneous Expenses—		
Office Expenses and Sundries	16.41	
Printing, Advertising, and Stationery	400.82	
Medical Attendance, 30th June 1866, to date	300.00	
Insurance	105.00	
Commission to London Agent	48.72	
Audit	100.00	
Land Tax	32.52	
		1,102.47
To Amount paid for damage caused by Tar Oil, shipped by "Gossamer"		101.10
	Tls.	18,550.20
1867.		
Dec. 31.—To Balance at date	Tls.	672.25

1867.	*Cr.*	*Taels.*
Dec. 31.—By Profit on Gas Account for year		14,817.01
„ Profit on Gas Fittings supplied Customers for the year		3,061 03
„ Balance carried down		672,25
	Tls.	18,550.29

Examined and found correct,

JULIUS BERNARD, *Auditor.*

Shanghai, 3rd April, 1868.

Sir E. HORNBY, as one of the Debenture holders' trustees felt it his duty to make enquiry into several items in the accounts, which seemed to require explanation. He saw, for instance, Tls. 10,817 mentioned as due to sundry creditors. This sum appeared to him very large as, in July last, Tls. 40,000 of debentures were issued, on the understanding that all debts were to be paid. He was sure the accounts had been drawn up with the best intention, and only asked, to elicit a statement of detail which he should like to know.

The CHAIRMAN said, if Sir Edmund Hornby would refer to the Directors' last statement, he would see the amount of debt stated at Tls. 53,000 whereas only Tls. 40,000 had been raised by debentures. The Tls. 10,800 was not a new burden.

Sir E. HORNBY next asked how it was, so large an amount as Tls. 7,700 was due from Customers?

The CHAIRMAN explained that Tls. 6,000 of this referred to December alone; and it had not been possible to collect this sum during that month, so as to bring its receipt in the year's account.

Sir E. HORNBY next asked, where were wages and salary accounts.

Mr. BERNARD, as auditor, explained that, in the balance sheet, these items had been placed to the account of production of gas, or of laying plant, accordingly as they belonged.

Sir E. HORNBY suggested that the fuller account alluded to might have been published. He next called attention to the charge for medical attendance.

The CHAIRMAN said it was in agreement that the Engineer and his assistants should be provided with medical attendance; and Tls. 300 was the amount paid to provide this.

Mr. CARTER asked what was the total amount collected from Customers, for gas fittings during the year?

The CHAIRMAN said, in round numbers, Tls. 25,000.

Mr. CARTER thought this must be a mistake.

The CHAIRMAN said the amount certainly did appear enormous; but it was impossible to tell exactly without analysing the accounts.

Mr. CARTER further asked the percentage of profit charged.

Mr. BAKER said they had charged no profit on what they had procured from Mackenzie & Co. On what they had supplied themselves, they had charged a slight percentage.

Mr. CARTER next asked whether it was the intention of the Directors to propose a dividend out of the Tls. 8,300 which he saw had been realised as profit.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that they had Tls. 9,000 of debt, which it was necessary to pay off before they could declare a dividend. The result of the year's working would enable them to do this, except Tls. 600. At the end of the current year, the profits would be at the disposal of the Shareholders and would, he hoped, enable the payment of a ten per cent dividend.

Mr. TARRANT had addressed a letter to the Secretary, which he regretted he could not write earlier, as it had been suggested by the accounts, which had only reached him on the evening of the 9th. The first question he put in that letter was with reference to the Directors' remark that "in consequence of the high rates ruling from Australia to this, no very cheap coal had been obtained." He wished to know whether the price had exceeded $ 10 per ton promised by the Chairman at the meeting in March 1867, as the outside price resultant on the steps that had been taken.

The CHAIRMAN said the average cost per ton had been about Tls. 9¼. Unfortunately they had not been able to get it so cheaply as they had hoped.

Mr. TARRANT's next question was whether it would not be desirable to have a special Coal Committee; the said Committee to have power to employ and pay experts for reports on the most eligible coal fields—it being probable that coal of as good quality as Australian can be procured much nearer home, and at even a smaller cost than $10 a ton? He had understood from one of Mr. Meade's assistants that the best coal they had had was some Japan coal which had cost Tls. 7 per ton.

Mr. MEADE feared Mr. Tarrant had been misinformed, and suggested that he should apply to him (Mr. M.) personally, if he wanted correct information.

At the suggestion of the Chairman, Mr. Tarrant put his remarks to the meeting in the shape of a resolution; but no seconder came forward.

Mr. WESTON remarked that, if they elected a Committee to take charge of the affairs of the Company, they had better leave its management entirely to them.

Several shareholders now pointed out that the business actually before the meeting, was to pass the accounts.

Mr. TARRANT continued reading his letter, which questioned whether the accounts should not be sent back for further details, whether a medical attendent were necessary; whether it would not be better to employ an accountant on commission, with power to sue defaulters and so prevent an accumulation of outstanding debts to the Company; whether it would not be better to supply fittings at cost price.

The CHAIRMAN said the suggestions in Mr. Tarrant's letter should have the attention of the Directors. In regard to the details asked for, he must refer him to the Secretary, who would furnish him with all information.

Mr. R. MILLER now proposed, and Mr. J. J. MILLER seconded.

That the Report and accounts as printed, be passed.

Mr. TARRANT proposed as an amendment.

That the account accompanying the Directors' report be referred back to the compiler for amendment in the following particulars, viz:—That it embrace the whole of the outlay, and so include Secretary's salary, medical charge &c., and further that the disbursements on Fitting account be specially detailed.

No seconder however came forward.

Mr. CARTER next proposed as an amendment, the addition of the following words.

That in future the Directors be requested to furnish the shareholders with more detailed accounts.

Mr. BAKER—On what points?

Mr. CARTER—Chiefly gas fittings and wages; but he left that to the Directors.

Sir E. HORNBY seconded the amendment, leaving it, of course, to the discretion of the Directors what details they would give.

Mr. CARTER might explain that he did not wish every Tls. 5 which passed through the Company's hands to be explained. But he wished to know, for instance, the gross cost of coal, the gross wages, gross cost of fittings. At present, they were only told there was so much profit on gas account, and nothing more. A few more figures might, he thought, be given without injuring the credit of the Company.

The amendment was the put to the meeting, but lost. And the original resolution was put and carried.

Mr. J. J. MILLER proposed and Sir E. HORNBY seconded.

That the retiring Directors be re-elected to serve until the next Annual meeting.

Mr. TARRANT would like to propose an amendment. He would be very glad to see Mr. Baker and Mr. Overweg re-elected; but he would like to see some new blood on the Directorate—for instance—Sir E. Hornby, Mr. Fitzroy and Mr. Carter.

Sir E. HORNBY however remarked, that he and his co-trustee Mr. Fitzroy, would decline to serve. Their duties as trustees might frequently place them in antagonism to the Directors.

Mr. CARTER also declined.

Mr. TARRANT, therefore, saw there was no use in pressing his amendment.

The original resolution was put and carried.

Mr. MILLER would like to ask whether the leakage had increased or decreased.

The CHAIRMAN said it had decreased to about 10 per cent.

Mr. TARRANT again alluded to the cost of fittings. He was sure the excessive cost of fittings tended to prevent people taking Gas. It would be better to encourage them, by charging only the cost price.

Mr. BERNARD thought the profit (Tls. 3,000) which had been realised on this account, barely sufficed to pay interest on the fittings in hand.

Mr. BAKER thought it was but fair they should reimburse themselves interest on money invested in fittings which was lying idle.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that Mr. Tarrant's suggestion was a very reasonable one, and deserved consideration.

Sir E. HORNBY enquired as to the probability of mains being extended up the Bubbling Well Road. There were several houses now building there, besides those already existing. If the laying down gas were deferred till these were completed, there would be a disinclination to disturb them, in order to introduce piping.

Mr. BAKER believed the Municipal Council were taking measures to ascertain how far householders in that neighborhood, were inclined to contribute towards street lights.

Mr. OVERWEG said enquiries should be made as to whether the extension would be likely to prove remunerative.

Mr. CARTER next proposed and Mr. BAKER seconded.

"That Mr. Bernard be re-appointed auditor for the ensuing year."

This was carried, and Mr. CARTER next proposed.

That a vote of thanks be given to the Chairman and Directors, for their able conduct of the business of the Company during the past year.

Sir E. HORNBY, in seconding this, wished to remark that his enquiries had not been prompted by any want of confidence in the management of the Company. He wished to show that he and Mr. Fitzroy really did, as trustees, take an interest in its affairs.

Law Reports.

H. B. M.'s SUPREME COURT.

April 9th, 1868.

Before C. W. GOODWIN Esq.

A-LUM *v.* HOGG BROS.

This was a claim for Tls. 395.44, unpaid balance of a Compradore's order given by the defendants in payment for teas bought in 1866.

Mr. Robinson appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Hogg appeared personally.

Mr. ROBINSON said the case was practically undefended. There was not a single positive statement in the answer. It was alleged that the case was mixed up with others pending at Hankow; but this was very vague.

Mr. HOGG said the action referred to the firm of Hogg, Bros. in Hankow, not in Shanghai, and was intimately connected with a case already existing there in which Hogg Bros. were plaintiffs against A-Yuk, their late Compradore. It could, therefore, be much more easily tried in Hankow.

The JUDGE pointed that Mr. Hogg might have made an affidavit of circumstances which rendered it desirable to have the case removed to Hankow. But as it stood, he did not see that he could order the removal.

Mr. ROBINSON said the case was one of the simplest nature. A-lum sued for the balance of purchase money of teas sold to the defendants, through Mr. Evans who was their Cha-asze at Hankow The sale was effected in August 1865. The money was paid by an order for the amount on the defendants' Compradore. The order was presented; but the Compradore had not quite sufficient to pay it. He had paid Tls. 8,446 only out of Tls. 8,841. The plaintiff spoke on the subject to Mr. Evans who said they had not funds at the moment, but it would be paid in two or three days. A short time afterwards, Hogg Bros. had arrested their Compradore who had since been in prison. Unfortunately for them they had large claims against him; but this did not affect the plaintiff.

FOONG A-LUM, tea merchant. I did sell some tea to Messrs Hogg Brothers in July 1865. I received Tls. 18,841; but there remains due Tls. 395.44 There were two Cheques; the first for Tls. 10,000 the second Tls. 8.841. I received the C. O. (produced) from Mr. Evans, Messrs. Hogg Brother's tea tastor. I presented the order and received Tls. 8445 56. Tls. 395.44 remained unpaid. I then spoke to Mr. Evans, who promised that the money should be paid shortly. I saw Mr. Hogg about it too. He said I need not fear; it would be paid. It has not been paid. I have no other outstanding accounts besides this. I did act as compradore to Hogg Brothers for two years, up to July 1867. I do not owe Messrs. Hogg Brothers anything. Messrs. Hogg Brothers closed their hong at Hankow, in July 1867.

To Mr. HOGG.—I do not remember how many chests there were. I forget how much I sold it for. I have not my accounts here. Had I known you wanted these particulars, I would have brought them.

The COURT pointed out that the cost of the chop of tea did not affect the case. The action was brought to recover the unpaid balance of a compradore's order.

Mr. HOGG said his difficulty was, that the transaction had occurred at another place; and he personally know nothing of it. (In reply to the Court) He had no doubt the endorsement on the C. O. regarding the deficiency was in Mr. Evans' handwriting;

ALUM (in reply to Mr. Hogg) said the endorsement by Mr. Hyde on the C. O. relating to the short payment, was made after China new year, in 1867. (In reply to Court) It was made while I was compradore.

The COURT also pointed out Mr. Medhurst's endorsement, to the effect that this claim for Tls. 395.44 was included by Messrs. Hogg Bros. in their claim against their compradore A-yuk.

The JUDGE said strong doubts suggested themselves in this case, as to the bona fide nature of the claim. Alum's allegation that he had never been paid—seeing that he had been Hogg Bros.'s compradore—

Mr. ROBINSON, was a proof of singular honesty.

The JUDGE did not know.

Mr. ROBINSON thought one assumption was as probable and as charitable as the other.

A-LUM (in reply to Mr. Hogg) I received the money a few days before A-yuk absconded. I at once told Mr Evans of the deficiency. He told me to wait two or three days and I would get the money.

This closed the case for the plaintiff.

The JUDGE asked whether Mr. Hogg had any evidence to offer. The gist of the case was this. If the plaintiff applied to Mr. Evans immediately on being short paid, there was no doubt as to the validity of his claim, against the defendants. If he had kept the cheque, and said nothing about it; the inference would be that he had relied on the credit of the compradore, and that would tend to exonerate the defendants. If he claimed his deficiency only after A-yuk had run away, the defendants could not be held responsible.

Mr. HOGG said his difficulty was, that he could not rebut the plaintiffs' assertions in Shanghai.

Mr. ROBINSON said if the defendants had contradicted the plaintiffs' statements in their answer, he would have brought Mr. Evans down himself. He begged, here, to allude to a remark which he had been surprised to hear from the Court. The possession of the order by the plaintiff had been alluded to as a suspicious circumstance. Generally speaking, the possession of an order was considered as *primâ facie* evidence of title. *Bonâ fide* evidence was here offered of the sale of goods, in payment for which the C. O. was given, and every presumption was in favour of rather than against the plaintiff.

The JUDGE said the presumption was that, when a Chinaman got an order he got it paid.

Mr. HOGG said he had always supposed A-lum to be short in this amount, on the strength of his allegation; and had always intended to see him paid if A-yuk's securities paid; and had always told him so.

The JUDGE said this did not depend on A-yuk. If the plaintiff had given proper notice to Mr. Evans, Hogg Bros. must pay, whether A-yuk did or not. The case lay between Mr. Evans and the plaintiff, as to whether the latter had really given immediate notice of non-payment. He would adjourn the case, if Mr. Hogg wished for the production of Mr. Evans' evidence. If not, he must give judgment for the plaintiff.

After a great deal more desultory conversation, on the application of Mr. Hogg the case was adjourned to Saturday, 25th April, for production of evidence of Mr. Evans and others of Hankow, to contradict that of the plaintiff. Defendants to pay expenses and costs occasioned by the adjournment.

Before SIR E. HORNBY,

In Appeal from H. M.'s Court at Hakodate.

GLOVER & Co. *v.* J. H. DUUS.

Adjourned from 30th November, 1867.

Plaintiffs Appellants.

Mr. BIRD for Appellants, Mr. HARWOOD for Respondent.

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In this case the plaintiffs sued the defendant for $1,898.38, which sum represented a loss incurred on the sale of a shipment of Cuttle Fish which the defendant shipped to the plaintiffs without their orders.

The defendant denied his liability on the ground that he was at the time a salaried clerk in the employ of Messrs. Lindsay & Co., who have since suspended payment. Judgment was given for the defendant on the 27th of May, 1867.

On the case coming on for appeal yesterday before the Chief Judge, new evidence was, by order of the Court, taken by consent, upon hearing which and the arguments of Counsel, his lordship gave judgment for the appellants with costs.

April 11th.

Before C. W. Goodwin, Esq.

Jury.—J. Sharp, W. Cheshire, W. H. Renshaw, G. R. Corner, Henry Mills.

Regina *v.* { Nathaniel Downes, and Frederick Bent.

Charge of assault and occasioning bodily harm.

Mr. Bird for the Crown.

Prisoners pleaded *Not Guilty.*

Mr. Bird briefly stated the facts of the case which were as follow. On 29th Feb., Downes and four others were brought up for refusing to do their duty and were sentenced to a term of imprisonment. On the return of the *Maitland* from Foochow, Downes was taken on board and it was then that he committed the assault on the mate. This would be proved by the Captain who was present. With regard to Bent it was not alleged that he committed an assault, but that he was present at the time; and if the jury were of opinion that he could have assisted in preventing the offence, he was guilty in the eyes of the law of aiding and abetting. He would first call,

Edward Child.—Mate of the *Maitland.* On 2nd April the prisoners were brought on board. They said they were willing to go to their work, on being asked. I told them to stop till the Captain spoke to them. I then went on discharging cargo from the main hatch. While there I was felled to the deck by a man's fist. I was struck on the mouth, and while on the deck received several blows from Downes. He said "I have had a month's imprisonment for you, and now I'll take the life of you." I also saw Bent with a billet of wood in his hand, about eight or ten feet from me. He appeared excited. I bled from the mouth on account of the blow. The Captain then came to my assistance. Bent had no business with the billet of wood. It was no part of his work to have it. A constable came on board, and he took charge of the prisoner and the other three men who had just come on board. I don't know who struck the first blow.

To Court.—I was struck from behind.

To a Juror.—Bent had no business at that part of the deck.

Wm. Coulson.—Captain of the *Maitland,* I remember on 2nd April the constable brought some men on board. The prisoners were among them. I gave the Mate orders that they were to return to their duty and then went below. While there I heard a noise on deck, and went up and saw the Mate lying on the deck and the prisoner Downes beating him. I heard him say he would do for him. Bent was near. He said he was there to assist. Downes stood up and left off beating the Mate. The Mate was confined to his room from the blows he had received. His face was cut.

George Greig, apprentice on board the *Maitland.* I remember the constable bringing the prisoners on board. They spoke with the first Mate and Captain. I was at the main-hatch. I saw Downes strike Mr. Child from behind with his fist, and also strike him whilst on the ground. There were other men present, but they were not with Downes.

To a Juror.—I did not see Bent at the time the Mate was knocked down.

James Stroud.—Consular constable. On morning of 2nd April, I took five men on board the *Maitland,* the prisoners among them. I left, and returned some time afterwards. I saw the Mate bleeding from the mouth. I took the five men in custody again by the Captain's orders.

Mr. Bird did not wish to say anything more, as the prisoners were undefended.

Downes, on being asked if he had anything to say, said. "On 2nd April, I and other men were taken on board the *Maitland* and were delivered to the master. The chief officer asked me if I was going to return to my duty. I said, yes. The others made the same reply. We were then sent forward, and after that I went aft to get some water. Mr. Childs asked me where I was going and I told him I was going to get some water. He said it is time to turn to and go forward. I said, I am thirsty and want some water, and turned away from him. He then said something and struck me twice. When I recovered myself, I saw I must act in self defence. The Captain came and said something about "shooting the nigger" and I made use of the expression. I went on board to do my duty, and did not expect anything of the kind would occur. I deny that I struck him first; it was only in self defence. I did not see anybody near at the time.

Bent said (in answer to the court.) I saw Downes and the mate quarrelling. The captain came forward and I thought he was going to strike me and took up the piece of wood. He asked me what I was going to do with the piece of wood. I said, nothing; and dropped it on the deck. I did not move my hand or do anything or use bad language.

Bent then said he wished to have some other seamen who were on board at the time, to corroborate his evidence.

They were accordingly examined.

Samuel Ashford.—I am a seaman of the *Maitland.* On the 2nd April I was on board. Bent did not open his mouth to the first mate, while the row was going on. I went to see what was going on. Downes and the mate were together. I did not see any blows struck. Bent came there after me.

To Mr. Bird.—Bent did not say anything to the chief mate. I was nearest the mate. Bent was near the ship's rails.

George Greig (re-examined by the prisoner).—I did not see Bent at all while the row was going on.

Mr. Bird said, as the prisoner had brought forward evidence, he would make a few remarks. The case seemed very clear. The constable had proved that there was a disturbance, and the evidence showed that Downes had committed the assault. The prisoner Bent, too, had acknowledged that he did pick up the wood; and it was for the jury to say whose evidence they believed—that of the Captain, or of the prisoner's witness who was convicted of being a party to this very assault, and whose evidence consequently must be received with caution.

The Assistant Judge said the case was not so very clear, but that it required serious attention both as to the nature of the assault and as to what share the prisoners had in it. With regard to Downes, there was distinct evidence that he did strike the mate; and this was not rebutted except by the prisoner's bare statement, which of course the jury might take into account. On the other hand, the evidence against Bent was not at all clear. It was not proved that he was present when the assault was committed, and the witness Greig said he did not see any one go aft till the first blow had been struck. It must therefore be left to the jury to decide whether he (Bent) was aiding and abetting, or whether he merely ran forward to see what was going on. If they had a doubt on it, the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of it.

The Jury brought in a verdict of Not Guilty against Bent; and Guilty against Downes on the first count.

The Court sentenced him to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Tientsin, 6th April, 1868.

Before J. Mongan, Esquire,

H. B. M. Consul.

In re Meadows & Co.

First Meeting of Creditors, adjourned from 1st February, 1868.

J. Livingston, of the Firm of J. Livingston & Co. of Tientsin, as Attorney for Turner & Co. of Hongkong and Shanghai, claimed Shanghai Tls, 5,275.04 as per account handed in, with declaration attached. Held, that the claim cannot be admitted until an affidavit of indebtedness, or a declaration signed on behalf of the firm by one of its partners, in accordance with Sec. 144 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, is appended to the account.

The Official Assignee put in a claim from Thorne Bros. & Co. of Shanghai, for Tls. 192.98. The original amount which stood in the books of this firm of the debit of the Bankrupt, was Tls. 294.04, but this had been reduced to 192.98 by deducting from it Tls. 101.06 due to the estate by Dr. J. Lamprey, for whom the Claimants are Agents. The correctness of the original amount claimed was not disputed, but the Court held that Dr. Lamprey's debt should not be deducted from the Tls. 294.04, first claimed by Thorne Bros., and that before this claim could be admitted the declaration required by Sec. 144 of the Act of 1861, should be sent to the Official Assignee, annexed to a revised account.

Mr. Meadows then applied for a further adjournment of one month, on the ground that he hoped to be able by that time to lay before the adjourned meeting a proposition which might induce the creditors then present to resolve that no further proceedings should be taken in this Bankruptcy; said proposition being to the effect that the Bankrupt, with the consent of his largest creditor, Wy-moey, would place in the hands of the Official Assignee a sum sufficient to pay all the other creditors the full amount of their claims, minus the Official Assignee's commission.

The Court, with the concurrence of the creditors present, then adjourned the meeting to Monday, the 4th May next, at 1 P.M., and the appointment of Creditors' Assignee was postponed to the same date.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

April 9th.

Before G. F. Seward, Esq.

Consul General.

A. A. Hayes, Esq. } *Assessors.*
J. M. Nixon, Jr. Esq. }

U. States *v.* J. Thompson.

Charge of Assault with intent to kill.

The prisoner pleaded *Not Guilty.*

Charles Thompson. I know the prisoner; his name is John Thompson; I knew him on board the *Kadosh.* About eight weeks ago he struck me with a sheath knife and cut me in the left leg and left breast. This took place on board the *Kadosh.* The prisoner and another man were quarrelling on the forecastle, and I got the other man out. The prisoner then came and stabbed me. He was not sober, but enough so to see what he was doing. He called me names and I told him to knock off. I said nothing else. I have been ill seven weeks with the wound on my leg. I came from America with the prisoner. I never had trouble with him before. He was generally a quiet man.

To Mr. Hayes. There was another man in the Forecastle at the time. His name was Albert.

To Prisoner. I saw Peter kick you when you were in your bunk.

H. Chaillier, seaman, was last employed on board the *Kadosh.* I came from New York in her. I know the prisoner. I remember he stabbed C. Thompson on Monday 3rd February in the forecastle. I did not see the knife but I saw him lift his hand and immediately the other man called out "he has stabbed me." I saw Charles Thompson shaking his fist at the prisoner. The prisoner then jumped out of his bunk and stabbed him.

A. M. Roche.—Mate of the *Kadosh.* The prisoner came with me from New York. When I heard that he had stabbed Charles Thompson I put him in irons. The doctor said the wound was a dangerous one. He was laid up 40 days with it. The prisoner bore a good character on board ship. He was rather wild at the time he stabbed C. Thompson, probably from the effects of liquor. He had hurt his shoulder which caused him to keep in his bunk. The assault occurred in harbour.

To Mr. Nixon.—The prisoner had no marks or bruises at the time. The man Peter has left the ship. He and the prisoner were generally friendly. The prisoner made no resistance.

In answer to Court,

The Prisoner said "I had been ill-used on the day by the man Peter. I was in my bunk on that day by the doctor's orders. J. Thomson and Peter brought some liquor on board that morning and we drank it between us, and Thomson got some more. Peter kicked me over the head with his sea-boots, and I don't remember anything after that, till I found myself in irons. We had been six months together."

C. Williams.—I remember arresting the prisoner. He had several patches of skin off his face and two large bumps on the back of his head. These marks seemed to have been recently made.

The prisoner was found guilty of the assault, but under extenuating circumstances; and sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment.

PILOTAGE.

A Court of enquiry was held Tuesday, before J. M. Hockly, Esq., R.N., Harbour Master and Capts. Patridge, Hardie and Mooney, respecting the reasons why the ship *Isle of France* got ashore on the Blockhouse Spit.

The pilot, Robertson, said in defence that the day was so hazy that he mistook the distance of the ship from the beacon.

Capt. Sinclair testified that the pilot took proper measures as to sounding with the lead while the ship was moving.

The Board gave judgement as follows:

After hearing the evidence, the board is of opinion that the ship *Isle of France* was put ashore, owing to an error in judgement of the pilot; and taking the circumstances of the case into consideration reprimand the pilot and caution him to be careful for the future.

After the above case was finished, an enquiry was held relative to the *Tynedale* going ashore, at the same spot.

Capt. Steele of the *Tynedale* thought she went ashore because the pilot mistook his distance from the shore.

Chang Yuh (the pilot) stated that a junk was in the way of the ship, and in trying to get out of her way she went ashore.

The Board were of opinion, however, that the ship got aground owing to the pilot not allowing for the tide, and severely reprimanded him, adding a caution to be more careful for the future.

Correspondence.

TREATY REVISION.

We publish, below, an interesting correspondence which has passed between Sir Rutherford Alcock and the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, regarding the desirability of establishing Bonded Warehouses, and the places which they desire thrown open in the interior for Residence.

H. B. M. Consulate,
Shanghai, 30*th March*, 1868.

Sir,—I received yesterday by the *Nanzing,* from H. B. M. Minister at Pekin, two important Circulars in connection with enquiries now in progress at Pekin, preliminary to the anticipated revision of the Treaty, which I hasten to communicate to you, in the hope that the Chamber will favour me at your earliest convenience, with a reply for transmission to the capital, embodying such views and information as may be deemed likely to assist the arrangement of the points referred to.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
Chas. A. Winchester,
H. B. M. Consul.

Chairman of the
Chamber of Commerce.

Peking, *March* 20*th* 1868.

Sir,—Among the numerous wants of the mercantile communities enumerated in the various memorials, that of Bonded Warehouses finds place only in the one received from Tientsin. Whether it is to be inferred from this that, at the other ports, their introduction is not considered necessary or desirable, is a question which, I should like answered by direct reference to those interested in the Trade of each port. Considering the importance attached to the establishment of Bonded Warehouses in all other countries by mercantile bodies, if any special conditions in the Treaty ports of China render them superfluous, it would be well to have a distinct statement on the subject.

I have, therefore, to instruct you to make the necessary enquiries and report to me the result.

Your Obedient Servant,
Rutherford Alcock,
Her Majesty's Consul,
Shanghai.

Peking, *March* 21*st*, 1868.

Sir,—Referring to the numerous memorials recieved from the mercantile communities in China, and the unanimity with which they have urged the importance of increased privileges in the navigation of inland waters, for the transport of their goods to the places of consumption, and Chinese produce from the place of origin, I should be glad if some more specific information as to the extension of the chief markets for either; the means of access to them by water, whether River or Canals—their distance from the treaty port, and the districts within which a right of residence of a conditional kind might be conceded, with advantage to the trade of each port.

I have to instruct you, therefore, to lose no time in obtaining the best information on these points, and, if possible, to furnish me with a sketch map, giving routes and relative situations and distances of towns and districts, giving the Chinese characters by which they are designated, to which access by water or otherwise is more particularly required.

If upon such map, it were also possible to indicate the position of barriers or local customs, where transit dues according to the present system are levied, it would add much to its practical value.

Your obedient Servant.
Rutherford Alcock.

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Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce
Shanghai, *9th April*, 1868.

SIR,—The Chamber has to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 30th ultimo, covering copy of despatch from H. E. Sir Rutherford Alcock of date 21st ultimo, asking for more specific information regarding the privileges asked for by the Shanghai Memorialists, *in re* the navigation of the Inland waters of China, viz., the distance etc., etc., of the towns and cities to which access is sought, from the Treaty Port.

The Chamber begs to state that, as regards the towns and cities to which access is sought, they can only enumerate as instances such places of similar classification to Soochow, Nanzing, Haining, Taiping, &c., in this province, and Hangchow, Hoochow, and Hwuychow in the province of Chekiang, in other words such places as those for which Shanghai is at present the importing and exporting mart.

The Chamber cannot however confine the requirements of the Shanghai memorialists to those places above named, for there are doubtless many which, from the limited access granted to foreigners to the interior of the country, they are unable to point out, which may be of equal importance to the trade of this port, both as regards imports and exports, or may become so in the event of the concession to foreigners, of the navigation of the Inland waters by the Chinese Government. The limited information possessed by the Chamber, from the reasons above stated, also precludes them from being able to reply to that portion of Sir Rutherford Alcock's despatch as to the means of access to such places as may be advantageous to commerce, whether rivers or canals.

The Chamber therefore only feels itself in a position to generalise its remarks, by stating that the wishes of the memorialists extended to free access to all places easy of approach by water, which can be supplied from Shanghai with foreign goods, and can supply Shanghai with Chinese produce. Such markets can only be found by experience.

The Chamber, owing to its being compelled to obtain its information from native sources, feels that in regard to the general barriers or native customs of this province, it cannot give an exact reply to H. E.'s enquiries without leading to question by the Chinese Government; and therefore abstains from doing so. But as an example of the system that prevails, has ascertained the following to be the local customs between this port and Soochow,—the barriers being too numerous to mention. And if such are so numerous in the limited distance referred to, it may readily be implied how serious are the obstacles to the transit of manufactured goods into the more distant towns of which this is the emporium.

浦江往蘇 Poo kong wong szu
閔行 Ming hong—on Wangpoo
內江 Na kong
馬家石橋 Maou kaou sa jaw
內江 Na kong
七寶 Tsi paou
照票四江口 Sze kong kow—examine [certificates.
北江 Pow kong
周太爺廟 Chu ta yah miao—Soochow [Creek.

The first four are the points of departure from Shanghai, one of which must be passed by all boats going to Soochow; the other four are where the heavy exactions are made, after leaving which innumerable barriers intervene, at each of which a small tax is levied for visding the passes issued at one of the four first named. It is stated by native traders, that the levies between this port and Soochow amount to about ten per cent on Woollen and 6 per cent on Cotton Goods, at present values.

I am, &c.,
W. J. BRYANS,
Vice-Chairman.

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce,
Shanghai, *9th April*, 1868.

SIR,—The Chamber have to acknowledge receipt with your letter of 30th ultimo, of a copy of a despatch from H. E. Sir Rutherford Alcock, of date 20th March, requesting the opinion of the Chamber with reference to the matter of Bonded Warehouses at this port, and commenting upon the fact that the only memorial on the subject of the revision of the Treaty of Tientsin, which alluded to the system, was that received from the Tientsin community.

In reply, the Chamber begs to state, as its opinion, that the system of Bonded Warehouses would greatly benefit the trade of this port, and the absence of any allusion to the subject in the memorial of this community, must be traced to the impression formed by the Chamber, that the subject was one already under discussion with the Chinese authorities at Peking, and one for which provision would be made in the Trade Regulations, and therefore not one to be introduced into the Treaty itself.

The Chamber beg to thank H. E. Sir Rutherford Alcock for giving them this opportunity of expressing their opinion upon so important a point in connection with the revision of the Treaty.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. J. BRYANS,
Vice-Chairman.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Shanghai, 11th April, 1868.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—There are many points in your editorial, upon the subject of the China Fire Insurance Company, which are well founded and worthy of attention. But to some of your readers it seems as if the real cause for closing the business of the Company had escaped your notice, while all must see that you have carelessly stated the probable result of a business conducted by a new Company under the prospectus put forth by the Directors.

To take the last first, and to follow your figures; you give Tls. 100,000, as the maximum yearly net earnings.

	Taels.	Taels.
Net earnings then on Tls. 500,000, paid up	100,000	
Interest on Tls. 500,000, placed at deposit	30,000	
		130,000
To disburse—		
Interest to cash shareholders	50,000	
Return to Policy holders	10,000	
Dividend on cash note shares 1 per cent.	10,000	
Amount to reserve fund	60,000	
		130,000

In about three years the reserve fund would be made up—when interest would be increased 12,000, and the income be 142,000, and division—

	Taels.	Taels.
Interest to cash shareholders	50,000	
Return to Policy holders	10,000	
Dividend on cash note shares 8 per cent	82,000	
		142,000

The Note shares on this scale with accumulation of interest on the payments, would be closed in about 10 years from the formation of the Company, the Shareholders getting meanwhile 11 % the first three years, 18 % the last seven, and 32½ % afterwards, on the original cash shares. Is it possible to devise a more economical plan to raise a capital that will be above doubt, and is it not evident that a large capital is required, by these very shifts of note shares? No one proposes that a Company shall be established with only a capital of Tls. 500,000 cash. Every one feels that the million is necessary, and to accomplish the end have even been willing to take the shadow for the substance. Here is a process by which, before the substance turns into the shadow, solid cash is realized out of the business itself, leaving only the burden of interest on the original 500,000.

This leads me to the actual cause which brings about the closing of the present company.

It is because, in a great measure, the substance has turned into the shadow, and such substantialities as remain behind the notes, see with undisguised discomfort, the whole risk shuffled on to them, while irresponsible parties take an equal share of the earnings.

If any responsible shareholder at the late meeting, voted against the closing of the business of the company, I can only admire his generosity—or his stupidity.

As there is no doubt, I believe, that over one half of the shares of the Company are held by irresponsible parties, who look upon the Tls. 4,500 promissory note they have given, as only a not for premia, it is likely that one of them at least sat by the side of our accommodating voter.

The one represented Tls. 9,500, at risk, the other Tls. 500, and the vote was to give each an equal share of the earnings!

No system which involves permanent note shares can escape such a result in such a community as ours. The Directors cannot, or will not, too closely scrutinize the the claims of applicants.

It can be said they can refuse to allow responsible parties to withdraw. But the inexorable shears of death or bankruptcy cut the thread of responsibility and it ceases to exist, and another name is offered or it must be found.

The meeting determined that the business of the company shall be continued to the 31st December. But as all responsible shareholders will withdraw their risks as speedily as possible, feeling that they are only insuring themselves while paying a good part of the premium to others, and as irresponsible shareholders will not have much to insure, the determination is not of practical effect and the business of this unsound institution may be considered to be closed.

I hope the course of events for the next nine months will prove that it is happily closed.

Your obedient servant,
A RESPONSIBLE SHAREHOLDER.

MISSIONS IN THE EAST.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—I read your leading article on this subject, with a great deal of interest. There were however, some statements made, and opinions expressed which I think ought not to pass without comment.

Your argument runs thus, that since the Western mind is rapidly becoming incredulous of sundry tenets of revealed religion, and shows a tendency to monotheism, and, as the result of Missionary efforts in India is not the conversion of the natives to Christianity, but the development of a monotheism under the name of Brahmoism, together with a growth in knowledge of European art and science, therefore you regard the efforts to evangelise China as proceeding on a mistaken conception of the manner in which the native mind is to be reached.

Now the first statement is merely gratuitous, I suppose, and does not affect the argument unless you mean to imply that the doctrine of Trinitarianism, being so much shaken in the popular mind by recent speculations, is probably not true, and therefore we should not try to impose its belief on the Chinese. You do not seem to say this, however. Allow me to observe in passing, that the flow of public opinion at any given time should not have too much influence on our beliefs; although every such current has its element of truth, it may wear just the same relation to the great ocean of truth as the ripple on the sea shore to the great tidal wave, ever moving onwards in obedience to the sweet influences of heaven; or to vary the figure, as the little eddies on the surface of a mighty river to the ever-onward motion of the deepening, widening flood. The ground of your objection then to the means used to introduce Christianity is, that the Chinese are unfit to receive it until they are further civilized. Now, civilization, according to the popular idea, consists in a greater or less control of the laws of nature for man's bodily welfare, and an organization of Society for mutual benefit. We may say, without fear of contradiction I suppose, that the Chinese have attained a higher state of civilization than had been reached by any people at the time of the introduction of Christianity among the various peoples of Asia and Europe. If you admit this, the ground of your objection to the Missionary efforts seems to be removed.

I believe the Chinese to be quite enough civilized for their religion, and it seems to me that the cause of their long stand-still as a civilized people, lies in their stunted religion and their selfishness. It appears that those peoples which have the highest religions are entrusted with the greatest power over nature; providence not entrusting such power to nations that would abuse it. From these ideas I deduce that it should be our great aim to raise the *moral* nature of the Chinese, that being the side of their nature which is the more defective. At the same time I would not wish to dissuade from imparting a knowledge of western arts and sciences, thus tending to break down prejudices, and consequently remove an obstacle to the introduction of Christianity, and the improvement of commerce.

I still hold with you however, to some extent, but on different grounds, that the efforts to evangelise China proceed upon a mistaken conception of the manner in which the native mind is to be reached. We should try to strip Christianity of all the encumbrances (to an eastern mind) of western civilization, and not seek to impose on the Chinese the artificialities of doctrines and belief which man has superimposed on the Divine simplicity of the heavenly religion. Each people will develope these for itself, and the Chinese Christianity will probably be a religion very different from ours in its doctrines and ceremonies, and westerns will probably regard it as a spurious Christianity; but man seeth not as God seeth.

Let the missionary then, not be too careful of any particular dogmas, ceremonies or belief, but preach the divinity of love and the loveliness of that sorrow which springs from love, the worship of the true, the good, the beautiful, or as Goethe has it "Im Ganzen, Guten, Wahren resolut zu leben."

Yours truly,
T. G. M.

1st April, 1868.

MISCELLANEA.

At Woosung on 3rd instant, the barque *Isabella Ridley* came into collision with the steamer *Prince Kung*, and had to return to Shanghai to repair damages.

An accident which might have been serious, happened on Tuesday to the *Runnymede*. She was lying alongside Messrs. Kroes and Co.'s wharf, and had discharged nearly all her cargo without the precaution of taking in ballast. The wind caught her and, having nothing on board to steady her, she fell over on her side—luckily with her masts on the wharf—but was put all right in two or three hours. She has sustained but little damage we hear; but if she had fallen the other way, the chances are she would have sunk. As it was the water rose over the starboard gunwale.

We noticed a novelty in the Chain gang, on Saturday, in the shape of four Europeans. Two of these, it appears, are sailors of the *Maitland*, who had been sentenced to six weeks imprisonment for assaulting their Chief Officer—a slight contrast, in severity of punishment, to the fortnight usually awarded to Chinese thieves.

Great excitement was occasioned the other day by the eccentricities of a camel, which was sent by its owner early in the morning to graze in the Consular compound. He, however, took an elegant step over the railings and make tracks, directly his keeper's back was turned. His first proceeding was to put his neck into a neighbouring house and eat the occupant's breakfast, grinning a grin of defiance at the horrified cook. He was next heard of travelling at a great rate up the Maloo, followed by a number of Municipal Policemen, rowdies and coolies. Having spat at his enemies and overthrown them, he refreshed himself, here, with the contents of two or three fruit shops, omitting to pay. Opposite the new Mixed Court he retrominged, and was afterwards seen travelling due West till he disappeared in the distance. Eventually, he turned up in Ningpo Road, and was gallantly captured by a Policeman and taken to the Station.

Fifteen Boats were entered for the House Boats Race, of which 14 came to the starting post. The course was from the Harbour Master's Hulk at Woosung round the Red Buoy and back again. A fine fresh breeze blew all day and rendered the race an unusually animated one. The start took place punctually at 10 a.m., the boats tossing about in the tideway in a most picturesque manner. Within 10 minutes after the gun was fired, no less than 5 boats were dismasted, showing the rottenness of the material generally employed for this important part by the native carpenters. Shortly afterwards two boats were driven aground on the lee shore, and two more were run aground by their owners in a sinking condition. Only 3 boats pursued their course to Woosung, and of these only one succeeded in rounding the buoy. This fortunate exception proved to be an old Woosung fish-boat belonging to Mr. Elias, and worthily she won the race, making the whole distance—nearly 25 miles—in about 2½ hours. The way in which this craft, with the aid of her native leeboards, held her windward course astonished the nautical men present, the majority of the boats beating about against the strong head-wind in a most helpless manner. This is, we believe, the first regatta of the kind yet held in Shanghai, and we hope it will not be the last. If only in leading to greater attention to their outfit and in stimulating their crews to greater smartness in handling them, a continuance of the custom inaugurated this Good Friday, will prove of permanent advantage to the now large fleet of Shanghai house-boats, the majority of which are left by the owners entirely at the mercy of indolent Lowdas.

"Captain Sladen and party arrived at Bhamo on 21st January, performing the journey from Mandalay in eight days. Captain Sladen reports that the river navigation between Mandalay and Bhamo is better for steamers than it is between Mandalay and our Frontier. The king's steamer that drew three feet of water, never grounded once, or met with difficulties of any kind. The journey was performed in eight days, but might have been performed in five if it had not been for the dense morning fogs which prevented the steamer's starting before 9 or 10 A.M. The party stayed occasionally, too, at different places on the voyage for a short time.

The party would be delayed for a few days at Bhamo for carriage and making enquiries regarding the route. Captain Sladen does not anticipate any difficulties in passing through the Kakhyen Hills; but hears he may meet with some obstructions when he gets to the borders of the Shan states between those Hills and the frontier of Yunan, where the Panthays and Chinese appear to be still fighting and ccupy several of the Shan towns."

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Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1867.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Souchong.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			300,146.58	162.25	199.77	300,518.50	4,776.00	329.20	29,333.17	6,811.78	1,790.37	10,494.53	20,945.27	75,020.59
Magellan	April 11	London	2,466.56	196.81	..	2,663.37	450.00	..	857.64	287.78	31.20	180.84	299.67	2,007.13
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	302,613.14	359.06	199.77	303,181.87	5,226.00	329.20	30,190.81	7,099.56	1,821.57	10,675.37	21,244.94	77,027.72

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Oolong.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Sorts.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			..	..	..	..	570.85	39,283.41	6,532.34	483.66	3,279.44	8,088.50	10,331.42	68,299.62
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	570.85	39,283.41	6,532.34	483.66	3,279.44	8,088.50	10,331.42	68,299.62

TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			6,093.96	..	44,474.14	50,568.07	..	125.63	2,236.54	407.51	357.20	..	123.75	3,170.59
Erl King	April 11	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	69.77	..	..	..	..	69.77
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	6,093.96	..	44,474.14	50,568.07	..	125.63	2,306.31	407.51	357.20	..	123.75	3,240.36

SILK.

	To Great Britain.	To Marseilles.	To America.	To Hongkong & Coast Ports.	Total China.	Japan Transhipped.	Grand Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Total as per last Report	28872	8710	363	547	38492	8006	46499
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	28872	8710	363	547	38492	8006	46499

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Hongkong. Export	Hongkong. Re-export.	Hongkong. Tran-shipped.	Coast Ports. Export.	Coast Ports. Re-export.	Coast Ports. Tran-shipped.	Japan. Export.	Japan. Re-export.	Japan. Tran-shipped.	Total. Piculs.
Total as last Report		293.90	..	290.00	12,010.17	..	..	5,240.25	..	..	17,972.72
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		293.90	..	290.00	12,010.17	..	..	5,240.25	..	..	17,972.72

OPIUM

OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 11th, 1868.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	60	60.00	77	92.40	75	90.00	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	12	12.00	1	1.20	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	72	72.00	78	93.60	75	90.00	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	38½	38.50	98	117.60	35	42.00	..	..

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chts.	Chinkiang. Wght.	Kiukiang. Chts.	Kiukiang. Wght.	Hankow. Chts.	Hankow. Wght.	Chefoo. Chts.	Chefoo. Wght.	Tientsin. Chts.	Tientsin. Wght.	Newchwang. Chts.	Newchwang. Wght.	Ningpo. Chts.	Ningpo. Wght.	Hongkong. Chts.	Hongkong. Wght.	Total. Chts.	Total. Wght.
Malwa	57	57.00	35	35.00	94	94.00	70	70.00	119	119.00	..	..	39	39.00	..	..	414	414.00
Patna	3	3.60	..	..	7	8.40	3	3.60	10	12.00	..	..	12	14.40	..	..	35	42.00
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2.40
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	60	60.60	35	35.00	101	102.40	75	76.00	129	131.00	..	..	51	53.40	..	..	451	458.40

FREIGHTS

FROM SHANGHAI DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

Name of Vessel.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	Voyage.	Lay Days.	Rates.	Remarks.
Caroline	Germ.	Sch.	280	Taewan to Chefoo	35	$ 0.65	Per picul.
			280	if to Tientsin,	35	0.85	,,
Runnymede	British	Brig	186	To Tientsin, Newchwang and back to Shanghai	30	0.82	,,
Emma	Germ.	Barque	268	,, Newchwang and back	20	0.33	,,
Juan Ratirzy	Amer.	,,	486	,, Taewan and back	30	$3500.00	In full.
Maitland	British	Ship	793	,, Foochow and back	22	$3700.00	,,
Stella	,,	Barque	265	,, Swatow and back	30	$2400.00	,,
Ettrick	,,	,,	309	,, Amoy	10	$ 700.00	,,
Andrew Jackson	Amer.	Ship	1250	,, Puget Sound and back	60	$ 25.00	Per 1,000 feet.

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SHANGHAI, APRIL 15, 1868.

IMPORTS.

THE arrival of the English Mail of February 26th was announced in our last issue. London telegrams to 20th March have been received by Mr. Grant's line.

The *Agamemnon* str. arrived yesterday.

In ships arrivals we have to note from Newcastle N. S W., the *Jennie Bertaux* on the 9th and the *Marcellus* on the 13th, the *Pekin* from San Francisco on the 10th with dates to 18th February, the *Niagara* from Sydney on the 11th. The *Costa Rica* to bring the Pacific Mail from Japan has not arrived she is several days overdue and by advertisement ought to have left this to-day on her return trip. We have been informed that one of two of the Hongkong Banks, has now signed the Deed of Transfer and release in the matter of Messrs. Dent & Co., and we presume the other will follow suit.

In our columns will be found a correspondence between Sir Rutherford Alcock through H. B. M. Consul, and the Chamber of Commerce on the question of Bonded Warehouses, no notice having been taken of this question in the Shanghai memorial. The Chamber of Commerce have recorded their opinion favourable to the system of Bonding Merchandize. In 1864 the question of Bonded Warehouses was positively stated to have been settled and twelve firms and companies were named to whom the privilege of Bonding for the community would be granted, and we cannot understand how this matter has been allowed to die out for nearly four years.

SOFT GOODS.—GREY SHIRTINGS.—There is little change to note since the issue of this report dated 11th inst. Prices close slightly easier, owing to arrival of the *Agamemnon* and should the overdue ships come in soon, there is every probability of a temporary fall in value. The consumption of Shirtings during the past three months has been something enormous, and should it continue at the same rate even the heavy supplies on the way will not be too much for market wants.

T-CLOTHS & WHITE SHIRTINGS.—No alteration.

WOOLLENS.—All kinds dull except Figured Orleans, for which an enquiry has sprung up during the past two days, resulting in several sales at better rates.

METALS.—IRON.—The arrival of the *Argonaut* has added to stocks and the market is less firm. In Nail rods some small parcels of good assortments have changed hands at Tls. 2.50 *a* 2.55, but even at these quotations sales have been made with difficulty.

LEAD.—In less enquiry.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—A demand has arisen for Black Pepper and there is an enquiry for Ebony.

SANDAL & SAPAN WOODS.—Saleable at quotations—1,024 piculs shipped to riverine ports during the fortnight.

SUGAR.—Quotations rather lower. Dealers purchase in small lots and only for immediate wants, arrivals during the fortnight 5,191 piculs White, 14,427 Brown—exported 7.880 piculs White, 8,170 piculs Brown.

RICE.—Foreign Grain enquired for and saleable at quotations, 37,378 piculs rice and wheat have been shipped to the northern ports since the 1st inst.

COALS.—The market has been more active for Chinese account and more of the late arrivals have been sold at better rates. The vessels above enumerated have added some 2.000 tons of Australian coal to stocks; the *Argonaut* brought 300 tons English.

A small cargo of *Hartley viâ* London sold for Tls. 10.75, American sold for Tls. 14, Sydney kinds Tls. 12.50 Newcastle N. S. W. 11.50 offered.

LAND & HOUSES.—No transactions of any importance.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

TLS. 74.20 EQUAL MEX. $ 100.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
GREY SHIRTINGS—				
7 lbs.	℔ pc.	1.9.0	to	2.0.0
8.4 to 8.6 lbs.	"	2.2.8	"	2.3.4
9 to 9.12 lbs.	"	2.6.5	"	3.0.5
WHITE SHIRTINGS	"	.....	"	.....
56 Reed	"	2.1.0	"	2.2.0
60 "	"	2.2.5	"	2.3.0
64 "	"	2.3.5	"	2.4.5
66 "	"	2.5.0	"	.....
72 "	"	2.6.5	"	2.7.0
80 "	"	.....	"	.....
T-CLOTHS—				
6 lbs.	"	1.4.0	"	1.7.5
7 lbs.	"	1.7.0	"	2.1.0
8 to 8¾ lbs.	"	2.2.5	"	2.8.5
AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yds.	"	4.1.5	"	4.3.5
AMERICAN JEANS, 30 yds.	"	4.0.0	"	.....
AMERICAN SHEETINGS, 40 yds.	"	4.4.0	"	.....
ENGLISH DRILLS, 40 yds.	"	3.8.0	"	4.0.0
DUTCH DRILLS 30 *a* 40 yds.	"	3.7.0	"	3.8.0
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	℔ doz.	0.6.5	"	0.7.0
Brown	"	0.6.5	"	0.7.0
WHITE FIGURED SHIRTINGS	℔ pc.	2.3.0	"	2.3.5
Dyed,	"	.....	"	
BROCADES—				
White, 40 yds.	"	2.4.0	"	2.4.5
Dyed,	"	2.5.0	"	2.9.0
DAMASKS. Dyed, 40 yds.	"	4.5.0	"	5.3.0
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS	"			
CHINTZ—				
Assorted,	"	1.5.0	"	1.7.5
Blue	"	1.5.0	"	1.6.0
Brown	"	2.3.0	"	.....
Scarlet	"		"	
TURKEY REDS, 24 yds.	"	2.3.0	"	2.5.0
VELVETS—				
Black, 22 in.	℔ yd.	0.2.1	"	0 2.3
Blue, 22 in.	"	0.2.1	"	0.2 2
VELVETEENS—				
Black, 18 in.	"	0.1.6	"	0.1.6½
26 in.	"	0.2.4	"	0.2.5
DIMITIES, 12 yds. 41 in.	℔ pc.	.....	"	.....
MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in.	"	.....	"	.....
CAMLETS, English—				
S. 56 yds.	℔ p.	12.7.5	"	13.2.5
S S	"	12.5.0	"	13.0.0
S S S	"	10.5.0	"	11.0.0
SPANISH STRIPES	℔ yd.	0.6.0	"	0.7.5
MEDIUM BROAD AND HABIT CLOTH	"	.....	"	.....
LONG ELLS—				
Scarlet, 24 yds. H H	℔ pc.	6.5.0	"	6.7.0
" C P H	"		"	
Assorted, H H	"	6.4.0	"	6.6.0
" C P H	"			
LASTINGS, 30 yds.	"	12.0.0	"	12.5.0
CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds.	"	8.0.0	"	8.5.0
CRAPE LUSTRES	"	4.5.0	"	4.8.0
ORLEANS—				
Figured, 30 yds.	℔ pc.	3.4.5	"	3.8.0
Plain, 30 yds.	"	3.4.0	"	3.7.5

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
IRON—				
Nail Rod	℔ pl.	2.5.0	"	2.5.5
Hoop	"	2.4.0	"	2.5.0
Flat and Round	"	2.6.0	"	.....
LEAD	℔ pl.	6.7.0	to	6.8.5
TIN PLATES	℔ box	5.2.5	"	5.5.0
STEEL	℔ tub	4.0.0	"	4.5.0
FLINTS	℔ pl.	0.9.0	"	1.2.0
WINDOW GLASS	℔ box	2.0.0	"	4.5.0
PEPPER—				
Black	℔ pl.	5.6.0	"	5.8.0
White	"	8.5.0	"	9.0.0
BETEL NUT—				
Cochin China	"	3.0.0	"	3.3.0
Singapore	"	2.4.0	"	2.6.0
RATTANS—				
Straits, common	"	2.2.0	"	2.4.0
Banjermassing	"	4.2.0	"	4.4.0
SAPAN WOOD—				
3 pieces weighing 1 picul	"	2.6.0	"	2.9.0
6 *a* 7 " "	"	2.1.0	"	2.4.0
SANDAL WOOD—				
South Sea Island	"	3.3.0	"	3.5.0
Malabar	"	12.0.0	"	13.0.0
MANGROVE BARK—				
Singapore and Penang	"	.....	"	.....
Siam	"	.....	"	.....
TIN—				
Straits	℔ pl.	19.0.0	to	19.5.0
Malacca	"	20.0.0	"	20.5.0
RICE—				
Arracan and Rangoon	"	.....	"	.....
Siam, Cargo	"	1.0.0	"	1.2.0
good to finest white	"	.....	"	.....
Saigon	"	.....	"	.....
Bengal, com. to middling	"	1.20	"	.....
good to fine	"	1.50	"	.....
Chinese	"	1.2.0	"	1.6.0
Japan	"	1.3.0	"	.....
SUGAR—				
Black, Swatow and Amoy	"	2.0.0	"	2.3.0
Formosa	"	2.0.0	"	2.5.0
Brown, Hainan	"	3.0.0	"	3.1.0
Formosa & Amoy	"	3.1.0	"	3.5.0
Swatow	"	3.5.0	"	3.6.0
Canton	"	2.5.0	"	3.2.0
Manila	"	2.3.0	"	2.8.0
White, common to fair	"	4.1.0	"	4.5.0
medium	"	4.9.0	"	5.3.0
fine to finest	"	6.1.0	"	6.5.0
COALS—				
English	℔ ton	11.0.0	"	.....
American Anthracite	"	14.0.0	"	.....
Sydney	"	12.5.0	"	12.7.5
Japan	"	6.7.5	"	7.5.0

OPIUM.—*Malwa.*—After the departure of the last mail, business was done at Tls. 505; but the arrival of the *Benares* with a small supply only, caused rates to advance to Tls. 515 at 520. To-day's prices are again weaker; quotations being Tls. 513 at 515.

Patna.—now is also very low, quotations being nominal at Tls. 468 old Tls. 475 *Benares*, nearly the same quotations.

	Malwa.		Patna.	
Stock on Mar. 31st, 1868	3,701	Chests.	658	Chests.
Imports since last Stocks	723	"	295	"
Total	4,424	Chests.	948	Chests.
Deliveries	1,002	"	333	"
Estimated Stocks on March 17th, 1868	3,422	Chests.	615	Chests

EXPORTS.

BLACK TEAS.—No business whatever has been done since the date of our last. About 1,000 chests of common Shanghai packed only remaining on offer. Owing to the cold wet spring it is expected that the new crop will be brought to market a fortnight later than last year.

GREEN TEAS.—3,300 half chests have been settled at 26 at 30 taels for Shanghai packed and common Fychows, the market closing firm with only 1 500 half-chests in stock. The "Tavistock" is at last full and will probably sail immediately after the mail.

SILK.—A moderate amount of business, for the time of the year, has been transacted in this market during the past fortnight, though the advance in the rate of exchange, and the inferiority of the Silk offered for sale, have no doubt somewhat checked settlements. Transactions are estimated at about 750 bales, including 200 bales, purchased for the last mail steamer, but too late to be included in the estimate of business given in our Circular of the 31st March. Prices for some classes are lower, "Koo-fong Sing's" Chop Tsatlees having been purchased at Tls. 560, Tls. 540 and Tls. 520 per picul for Nos. 2, 3 and 3½, which show a decline of Tls. 10 *a* 15 per picul upon last mail's quotations, and the lower numbers of Tsatlees are Tls. 5 *a* 10 per picul lower. Karshing Taysaams, Hainings and Re-reeled Silks remain about the same as last given. Re-reeled Hainings and Tsatlees have been in good demand during the past few days, and about 130 bales have found buyers at the quotations given below. The arrivals having been on about the same scale as the settlements, the unsold stock remains about 300 bales, the majority of which may be characterized as too common to be classed.

As yet no news has been received from the Interior of the hatching of the seed, the weather thus far having been cold, and the Mulberry trees are only now commencing to send forth their leaves. Under these circumstances it is reasonable to suppose the Silk season this year will be a late one, consequently there will be less risk of any check to the rearing of the Worms from cold, and we may therefore look forward to an increased crop for the season 1868-1869.

	1867-68	1866-67	1865-66	1864-65	1863-64	1862-63	1861-62	1860-61
Transactions since last mail are estimated at..	Bales. 750	Bales. 200	Bales. 300	Bales. 100	Bales. 582	Bales. 371	Bales. 2,500	Bales 3,100
Total Settlements for Coast, Europe & India,	34,880	26,550	32,150	24,550	24,202	49,979	61,000	72,300
Unsold Stock is estimated at	300	100	1 *a* 200	1 *a* 200	3000 *a* 3500	1,000	2,000	6,000

Total Export from 1st July 1867 to date,—

	Raw Silk.	Thrown.	Coarse.	Japan.	Total.
Brought forward from last Report	34,153	355	...	8,237	42,745
April 1st, "Douglas" to Hongkong	439	38	...	359	836
Total	34,592	393	...	8,596	43,581
Season 1866-67	26,491	57	14	12,309	38,871

PRICES—In Taels, are per picul of 133⅓ lbs. Duty paid; in Sterling, are per lb. Overland, all charges paid to England at Exchange, 6s. 0d. per Tael.

				London Value per lb. 26th Feb., 1868.
Tsatlee,—Chop No. 1	None.		None.	
" " 2	None.		None.	
" " 3	Tls. 535 *a* 540 per picul.		28s. 0d. *a* 28s. 4d. p. lb.	26s. 0d. *a* 27s. 0d.
Market " 3 & 3½	None.		None.	
" 4	Tls. 430 *a* 455	"	22s. 8d. *a* 23s. 11d. "	22s. 6d. *a* 23s. 0d.
" 5 & com.	Tls. 380 *a* 400	"	20s. 1d. *a* 21s. 1d. "	19s. 0d. *a* 21s. 0d.
Karshing Tuysaam } Chop No. 1	None.		None.	
" " 2	Tls. 400 *a* 415	"	21s. 1d. *a* 21s. 11d. "	21s. 6d. *a* 22s. 0d.
" " 3	Tls. 360 *a* 380	"	19s. 1d. *a* 20s. 1d. "	20s. 0d. *a* 21s. 0d.
" " 4, 5 & com.	Tls. 340 *a* 350	"	18s. 0d. *a* 18s. 7d. "	17s. 0d. *a* 19s. 0d.
Chin Cum Tuysaam } No. 1	None.		None.	
" 2	None.		None.	
" 3	None.		None.	
" 4 & com.	Tls. 340 *a* 360	"	18s. 0d. *a* 19s. 1d. "	17s. 0d. *a* 19s. 0d.
Fuenfa, and *Hainings*, } No. 1	None.		None.	
" 2	Tls. 460 *a* 475	"	24s. 2d. *a* 24s. 11d. "	23s. 0d. *a* 24s. 0d.
" 3	Tls. 430 *a* 445	"	22s. 8d. *a* 23s. 5d. "	22s. 0d. *a* 22s. 6d.
" 4 & com.	None.		None.	
Haugchow Tsatlee, inferior	Tls. 400 *a* 410	"	21s. 0d. *a* 21s. 8d. "	20s. 0d. *a* 20s. 6d.
Sewhings, inferior	Tls. 340 *a* 350	"	18s. 0d. *a* 18s. 7d. "	17s. 0d. *a* 17s. 6d.
Laeyongs	None.		None.	
Throwns	Tls. 450 *a* 490	"	23s. 8d. *a* 25s. 8d. "	26s. 0d. *a* 27s. 0d.
Re-reeled Tsatlees	Tls. 530 *a* 570	"	27s. 0d. *a* 29s. 11d. "	
Do. Hainings	Tls. 550 *a* 590	"	28s. 10d. *a* 31s. 0d. "	
Szechuens, good	None.		None.	
Do. common	Tls. 220 *a* 240	"	12s. 0d. *a* 13s. 0d. "	

The P. & O. Co's Steamer "Cadiz" has about 550 bales China Silk engaged.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

A fair business has been done for this Mail, and rates show a further advance on last quotations.

Buyers holding off, Sterling was at first neglected; but one Bank coming out at 6s., a fair amount of Bank Bills have been taken. The rate however was not maintained, and the main portion of Bills have been settled from 5s. 11¾d. to 5s. 11½d. closing rate.

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On India, transactions have taken place in Bank Paper. On Bombay—from 299 to 301, and Calcutta at 301 to 301½. Private Paper was sold from 302 to 303. On Hongkong, there was something done at 27⅝, but chiefly at 27½. Dollars are steady at 74.20. Money plentiful.

On London	Bank Rate, sight,	5s. 9¾d.	per Tael.
	Bank Bills, 6 months' sight,	5s. 11¼d. *a* 5s. 11½d	per Tael.
	Credits, ,, ,,	6s. 0d.	per Tael.
	Documentary and other Bills, 6 months' sight,	6s. 0½d.	per Tael.
On Paris—	Credits, 6 months' sight Bank,	fcs. 7.62½	per Tael.
	Documentary, 6 months' sight,	fcs. 7.65	per Tael.
On Calcutta—	Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,	Rs. 303 per 100 Taels.	
On Bombay—	,, ,, ,,	Rs. 302 ,,	
On Hongkong—	Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,	27½ per cent discount.	
,,	Private, 15 days' sight,	28 ,, ,,	

Bullion :—

Gold Bars.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 169 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.
Bar Silver.—111.4 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.
Mexican Dollars.—74.2.0.
Carolus Dollars.—75.4.0.
Copper Cash.—1,500 per Tael.

HANKOW, APRIL 9, 1868.

IMPORTS.

This report was last despatched on 26th March. The principal feature in the fortnight under notice is the unusually heavy demand for Plain Cottons, which, arriving in unprecedentedly large quantities, have been. nevertheless, only on a par with requirements. In other descriptions of Goods business has been very quiet.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
Grey Shirtings—				
7 to 7¼ lbs.	℘ pc.	1.9.8	to	2.0.0
8½ ,,	,,	2.2.6	,,	2.3.5
10 ,,	,,	3.0.0	,,	3.1.0
White Shirtings—				
56 to 60 reed	,,	2.3.0	,,	2.3.3
64 to 66 ,,	,,	2.4.0	,,	2.5.5
68 to 72 ,,	,,	2.6.0	,,	2.7.5
T-Cloths—				
6 to 6½ lbs. 32 in. wide...	,,	1.2.5	,,	1.3.0
7 to 7¼ ,, 32 ,, ...	,,	1.8.0	,,	2.1.5
8 to 8½ ,, 36 ,, ...	,,	2.3.5	,,	2.4.5
Drills—				
American, 40 yds.	,,	4.1.5	,,	4.2.0
English, 40 yds.	,,	3.9.0	,,	4.1.0
Handkerchiefs, Brown	℘doz.	0.6.6	,,	......
Spotted Shirtings—				
White	℘ pc.	2.3.5	,,	......
Dyed, Assorted	,,	2.4.0	,,	......
Brocades—				
White	,,	2.4.0	,,	.....
Dyed, Assorted	,,	2.6.5	,,	2.9.5
Damasks—				
White	,,	4.0.0	,,	......
Dyed, Assorted	,,	4.6.0	,,	5.0.0
Chintz Assorted	,,	1.4.5	,,	1.6.5
Velvets—				
18 in. Black	℘yd	0.1.5	,,	0.17.5
22 in. Black	,,	0.2.1	,,	0.2.2
Orleans Cloth—				
Plain	℘ pc.	...	,,	...
Figured	,,	3.3.0	,,	3.5.0
Woollens—				
Spanish Stripes	℘ yd.	0.5.8	,,	0.6.2
Habit Cloth	,,	1.0.0	,,	1.3.0
Medium Cloth	,,	0.9.0	,,	1.2.0
Broad Cloth	,,	1.2.0	,,	1.5.0

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
Woollens—Continued.				
Camlets, English, S	℘pc	13.3.0	to	13.5.0
S S ...	,,	13.0.0	,,	13.2.0
Common	,,	11.0.0	,,	12.0.0
B B B	,,	16.5.0	,,	17.0.0
Lastings	,,	11.6.0	,,	12.2.0
Long Ells—				
H H Scarlet	,,	6.4.5	,,	......
Assorted	,,	6.6.0	,,	6.8.0
G G ,,	,,	6.5.0	,,	6.6.0
G G Scarlet	,,	6.3.0	,,	6.4.0
Metals—				
Lead	℘ pl.	6.8.0	,,	7.0.0
Tin	,,	21.0.0	,,	21.7.5
Raw Cotton	,,	16.0.0	,,	20.5.0
Sugar—				
Brown, Canton	,,	3.2.0	,,	3.5.0
Amoy, &c.	,,	3.0.0	,,	3.1.0
Manilla	,,	3.0.0	,,	3.2.5
White, No. 1	,,	5.8.0	,,	6.0.0
No. 2	,,	5.5.0	,,	5.6.0
Japan Produce—				
Seaweed, Long	,,	3.2.0	,,	3.5.0
Cut	,,	5.0.0	,,	6.6.0
Isinglass	,,	30.0.0	,,	43.0.0
Mushrooms	,,	32.0.0	,,	34.0.0
Cuttle Fish	,,	11.8.0	,,	12.3.0
Straits Produce—				
Pepper, Black	,,	5.8.0	,,	6.1.0
Rattans	,,	3.8.0	,,	4.6.0
Sandalwood, old	,,	13.0.0	,,	13.5.0
,, new	,,	3.5.0	,,	4.0.0
Sapanwood	,,	2.5.0	,,	3.6.0
Opium—				
Malwa new	℘ ch.	533	,,	...
old	,,	...	,,	...
Patna—	,,	550	,,	...

EXPORTS.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
Oils—				
Sow-yow, 73 catties	℘tub	4.0.0	to	4.8.0
Hongkong-yow, 54 catties	,,	4.1.0	,,	4.3.0
Pa-Tong-yow	℘ pl.	4.7.0	,,	4.8.0
Chayow	,,	5.9.0	,,	6.0.0
Tallow	℘pc.	6.5.0	,,	6.6.0
Fungus	℘pl.	22.5.0	,,	22.7.5
Wax—				
White	,,	258.0.0	,,	262.0.0
Yellow	,,	55.0.0	,,	65.0.0
Rhubarb, Szechuen	℘ pl.	2.5.0	,,	3.5.0
Tobacco—				
Green	,,	40.0.0	,,	45.0.0
Yellow	,,	19.0.0	,,	26.0.0
Leaf	,,	6.0.0	,,	6.8.0
Hemp—				
White	,,	11.50	,,	11.8.0
Green	,,	9.8.0	,,	10.0.0
Safflower, Szechuen	,,	75.0.0	,,	100.0.0

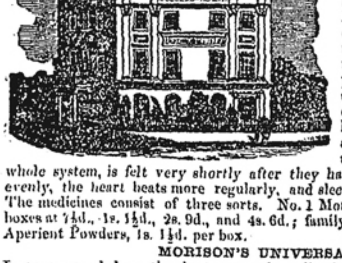
EXCHANGE :—On London, Bank, demand, 5s. 11½d. per tael., 6 months' sight, 6s. 1d. per tael. Credits, 6s. 2d. On Hongkong, Bank, demand 30 per cent discount. On Shanghai, Bank, demand. 3¼ per cent discount. Private 10 days' sight, 3½ per cent discount. Interest on Loans 12 per cent per annum.

GOLD :—Quotations are Bar and Leaf. Tls. 158 *a* 160 per 10 taels weight of 98 touch.

COPPER CASH :—Hankow-picked, Tls. 0.625 per 1,000.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

EUSTON ROAD, LONDON.



Forty Years' Use of these Medicines

(Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicines)

By the public has proved their efficacy and virtues, and the truth of Mr. Morison's system as to the cure of diseases. Being composed only of vegetable matter or medicinal herbs, they are harmless to the most tender age or weakest frame, under every stage of suffering; the most pleasant in their operation; and the most certain in searching out the root of any complaint. Besides cleansing the great highway of the body—the bowels—they act copiously on the kidneys, the liver, and the skin. A sense of relief in the whole system, is felt very shortly after they have been taken.—the blood flows more evenly, the heart beats more regularly, and sleep is given to those long deprived of it. The medicines consist of three sorts. No. 1 Morison's Pills; No 2 Morison's Pills. In boxes at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; family packets, 11s. each; also the Vegetable Aperient Powders, 1s. 1½d. per box.

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL OINTMENT

Is recommended as the best external application in all cases of Wounds, Cutaneous Eruptions, &c. In Pots at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

The above Vegetable Universal Medicines are sold by the Hygeian Agents, and all Medicine Vendors.

Agents in Shanghai,—Messrs. Llewellyn & Co.,—*Medical Hall.*

31dec68 1527 December 24th, 1867.

LIST OF SILK SHIPPERS.

From 1st June, 1867 to 14th April, 1868.

	S'ton & M'slles.
Adamson, W. R., and Co.	1,268
Barnet, Geo, and Co.	1,234
Birley, Worthington and Co.	343
Borneo Company, (Limited)	...
Bourjau, Hubener and Co.	351
Bovet, Brothers and Co.	629
Bower, Hanbury, and Co.	4,059
Bradwell, Bloor and Co.	...
Brand, Monro and Co.	3,045
Carter and Co.	2,128
Chapman, King and Co.	365
Cumine and Co.	458
Dow and Co.	670
Gamwell, F. R.	865
Gibb, Livingston and Co.	1,327
Gilman and Co.	1,601
Glover and Co.	35
Gutschow and Co.	329
Heard, Augustine, and Co.	581
Hogg, Brothers,	1,165
Holdsworth, E.	10
Holliday, Wise and Co.	101
Jardine, Matheson and Co.	1,998
Jarvie, John, and Co.	611
Meynard and Co.	123
Milsom and Tod,	108
Nachtrieb, A., and Co.	35
Olyphant and Co.	...
Overweg and Co.	751
Petrocochino and Co.	497
Pustau, Wm. and Co.	740
Primrose and Co.	900
Reiss and Co.	641
Remo and Co.	83
Rothwell, Love and Co.	10
Russell and Co.	1,723
Sassoon, David, Sons and Co.	1,075
Scheibler Matthai and Co.	1,286
Shaw, Brothers and Co.	674
Siemssen and Co.	474
Skeggs and Co.	1,695
Smith, J. M., and Co.	89
Textor and Co.	1,840
Theric and Co.	70
Thorne, Brothers and Co.	247
Trautmann and Co.	160
Turner and Co.	145
Wilkinson, Alfred, and Co.	449
White, F. G.	112
Miscellaneous	4,393
Total Bales	52,467

BURMAH.

(Friend of India.)

We continue to receive unsatisfactory accounts of the King of Burmah's good faith in carrying out the new Treaty and his royal proclamation. His Majesty bound himself to abolish all monopolies except those of earth-oil, timber and precious stones. But it is asserted that he has become more a monopolist and trader than ever. Ngapee, a necessary dish for every Burmah, is bought up, on the king's account, in quantities of 200,000 viss at Nyoung Doung and other places in British Burmah, at rates which Burman merchants are afraid to pay, with the object of monopolizing the market in Upper Burmah, where it is resold on his Majesty's account. The Salt produced in Upper Burmah has been laid hold of, and is sold at tremendous profit in the bazaar and the Shan States. Tea from these States is operated on in the same way, being partly bought up in money, partly exchanged with salt and partly taken with the promise of future payment. The produce brought by the Caravans from China is also taken hold of on the king's account, opium, spirits and a few eatables excepted. The grain of the country is also bought up to a great extent, nominally on account of the various high personages of the royal harem. As to timber, the whole produce from up-country is charged ten per cent duty at Mandalay, with 2 per cent 'gain' and another four rupees for each 11 feet length log as ahmintdan or profit. When exported to British territory three rupees additional are charged on each log, being seven rupees for each with 12 per cent duty. In short there is said to be nothing left on which a merchant might venture with the prospect of a probable profit. The British Government is endeavouring to open trade to and from China, but the royal trader at Mandalay, through one of his Eunuchs checks everything. The produce, such as copper and iron pans brought by the Caravans, the Chinese brokers were ordered not to sell to anybody else. It is arbitrarily assessed by the Eunuchs and carried off without any notice being taken of the grumbling of the Chinese merchants. Although only about two thousand mules had arrived, the rumour spread that the Caravans would stop coming. Formerly they exchanged their merchandize for cotton through their brokers, who by direct orders from China laid in yearly a good stock of this produce. Now, it is complained, there is no exchange and no money and everything is at a standstill.

THE TEA TRADE WITH CENTRAL ASIA.

(Indian Daily News.)

On several occasions we have endeavoured to point out that the extent and value of tea cultivation in India might be considerably increased by supplying the Central Asian and other provinces north of the Himalayan with the manufactures of the sub-Himalayas ranges—in fact that tea cultivation must depend on the development of this trade for any great success. Dr. Cayley, the British agent at Ladakh, in reporting on his mission during the past season, confirms this, by the account he gives of the tea trade there. He says that tea is consumed in large quantities all through Eastern Turkistan, and now that the Chinese have been driven out, and all communication with China cut off, the whole supply comes from Hindoostan; a large supply, however, comes from Russia, and sells at enormous prices, 12 and 15 Rupees per seer. Hitherto little but China tea, purchased by the traders in Bombay and Calcutta, has been tried. The tea they take is generally of only second quality, and yet it sells in Ladakh at Rupees 2, and in Yarkand at Rupees 2-8 and Rupees 3 per lb.; but in 1866 a considerable quantity of Kangra tea was sent up by the Wazir of Mindi, and fetched Rupees 2-8 in Leh, and Rupees 3 in Yarkand. Only green tea finds a sale; the people will hardly look at black tea; but the taste for tea-drinking is universal amongst all classes of people throughout Eastern Turkistan, and the country offers a splendid market for Himalaya tea. He believes that almost any quantity of green tea of good quality would find a sale at Yarkand at remunerative prices. It is not, however, necessary to send the tea beyond Ladakh, for the Yarkandi merchants would be quite ready to purchase the tea at Leh, and in all probability, in future years, at the Palampore fair. The merchants who take up the tea must be prepared to receive payment partly in merchandize and partly in gold and silver, in the proportion of about two-thirds of the former, as trade is chiefly carried on by barter, and not by cash payments. With regard to Indian teas, he thinks there is great hope that in a few years they will find their way to Russia by this route, and find a ready sale, in the same way that the China teas now do; for the distance from Kangra to the nearest Russian ports is only about 2½ months' journey, whereas from China to Russia is a land journey of five or six months' duration. The best China teas sell at enormous prices in Russia, but we have lately seen Indian teas bringing very good prices in European markets, and those sent by sea to St. Petersburg have been highly approved of there, so that there is much in favour of the Indian teas competing successfully with the China ones if sent overland through Central Asia. One hundred and twenty-seven maunds of China tea from the Punjab reached Leh last season, and was selling at an average price of Rupees 2 per lb. These facts may recommend themselves to some of our numerous tea companies, and result in special steps being taken to establish a trade with Central Asia.

MISSIONARY SUCCESS IN INDIA.

(Indian Daily News.)

Our correspondent "A Christian," whose letter appeared on Saturday, gives us the opportunity of recurring to the subject of missionary success in India. We admit his facts, but the attempt to draw an analogy is far too imperfect to demand very serious attention. He may reckon it of value to state that only an infinitesimal fraction of the Free Church Institution students and ex-students are members of the Somaj; but analogy, with regard to history, although very pretty and satisfactory, either as a mere logical sequence or as philosophy, is only a fanciful adaptation of the rigidity of physical nature, and hence its laws to circumstances that depend on their very variation to constitute history. And even to be pretty in its precision, the conditions of analogy must be perfect. Here the Christian religion is the religion of a foreign power that has awed the country with its manifold influences; in the Roman empire, during the first two or three centuries of the Christian era, this was scarcely the case. We have not lost sight of these influences; and hence it is that even our correspondent's facts as to the very insignificant contribution from missionary schools to Brahmoism seem less valuable. If the missionaries had the field to themselves, they might have been more successful; they might have even discovered better means of reaching the hearts of the people than by merely educating their children, but there is such a thing as purely secular education in India, and there is such a thing as European influence—minus the Christianizing. And to go a little further, there are such things as national sentiment with these people, likes and dislikes, and prospects of a national church and a national religion, and a desire to build up, to work out and to establish, even at the risk of time. If this Brahmoism was a convenient half-way between idolatry and Christianity, intended to allay the fears of the timid, we would regard the prospect as most satisfactory for the latter; but it is not. It is the result of that weaning from superstition and prejudice in which teachers of the Bible and other teachers have been successful, and in which, so fact tells us, the Bible takes no subsequent part. There may be very few of the young men educated in missionary schools professed Brahmos, but we are speaking of the future of Brahmoism, and we may ask how many of the many lads that annually leave these schools are made Christians, or give promise of becoming Christians? It is this difficult, this unsatisfactorily answered question, that has brought Drs. Macleod and Watson out to this country; it is this that has raised apprehensions regarding missionary success in India; and it is in this that the Brahmo may find greater hope than the mis-

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sionary. Is this vast reserve that is being created, of educated Hindoos, some time hence to burst out into a Christian hymn, which the nation will take up and chant; or do they silently wait, till all the household gods are broken, and the aged and the orthodox have passed away, to come forward, and shaking off the prejudices of the past, profess themselves worshippers of one God only; Are they halting between two opinions, this national theism and Christianity, or do they hold one or the other at heart, and which? Our correspondent has already answered. His own words are that "missionary students are theists," but that they are too indifferent to the great concerns of their souls, and that if they be electrified into religious concern, they would throw in their lot with Christians. Like these, and like the apostle Paul, there are a good many other people who would cast in their lot with Christians, or prove better Christians than they are, if they could be electrified into religious concern. The missionaries have found this rather a difficult matter—so difficult that in awaiting it, a form of national theism has arisen, and the majority of students in missionary institutions remain theists. It may be satisfactory to them to regard this as evidence of a transition merely from Hindooism to Christianity; but having observed this very rational theism—as a result—spreading side by side with the idolatrous adulteration of Christianity over enlightened Europe—the former called scepticism, and as such, only implied—we are not prepared to acknowledge that this theistic condition of the Hindoo mind—educated—is merely an indication of the necessity for a Hindoo of any intelligence to pass through some kind of atheism or deism before he can become a Christian. Besides, what evidence have we of this alleged faith in Christianity, suppressed, and restrained only by the difficulties attending a profession of it? Is theism—an enlightened theism as it appears to be—an evidence of impending Christianity? We would rather deny that a faith in the latter would suggest itself in such a form. As a system it spreads steadily but slowly; but with regard to these educated Bengalees, are we to suppose that they have Christianity bottled up in their breasts labelled "theism"? If, as our correspondent tells us, all these students are theists, we cannot help but regard them as contributions—unprofessed perhaps—to the Brahmoism of the day. They must, in time, as the missionaries hope, profess faith more allied to the other. The latter has this attraction: it is a local movement likely to prove national; and a great native church raised by native hands, is a greater and bolder prospect than the adoption of one long regarded with dislike and suspicion and introduced by the foreigner. Until some great religious revolution takes place, we must regard every educated Bengalee, who is not a professed Christian, as a contribution to some kind of faith similar to that now being preached in the Somaj: and we do not hesitate again to say that "nine-tenths, perhaps ninety-nine one hundredths of the boys being educated in our missionary schools will be regularly contributed to the Brahmoism now rising up in this." The future of this institution we dare not predict. We might more certainly say that it will yet be seriously convulsed and changed than that it will end in the purest form of Christianity. We wish that the glorious picture lately drawn of a national Christian church in India could be realised; but even if it cannot, the labours of those who have so nobly endeavoured to raise it will not be lost, for if this Brahmoism is to be a form of national faith, it will be influenced much by the Christian institutions that will not lose their already gained ground alongside of it, and perhaps be protected from some of those impositions which the vanity and weakness of man and the enthusiasm of these movements are likely to generate. But whatever the result, the church of India, when it does arise, will not be behind any of those of Europe; and even if it is not to be a Christian church, much of Christian influence and faith and energy will be detected in it.

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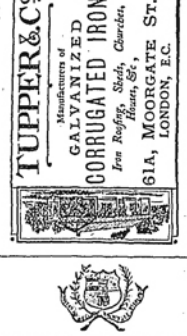

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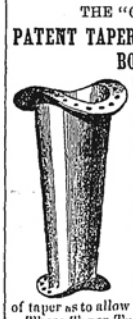

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SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
April 9	Jennie Bertaux	Br baq	598	Harrison	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Feb. 12	Coals	Augustine Heard and Co
... 10	Minca	Br str	306	Sutherland	Tientsin & Chefoo	April 6	General	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 10	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1200	Hardie	Hankow	... 10	do	Russell and Co
... 10	Shanse	Am str	561	Friend	Tientsin & Chefoo	... 7	Ice & Soap	Russell and Co
... 10	Deux Frères	Fr baq	376	Gillard	Swatow	Mar. 28	Sugar	J. S. Baron
... 10	Pekin	Am baq	595	Seymour	San Francisco	Feb. 18	Lumber, etc.	Russell and Co
... 10	Sarah March	Br sh	524	Morton	Foochow	Mar. 22	Poles	Russell and Co
... 10	Alma	N.Ger.baq	306	Martin	Swatow	... 22	Sugar	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 11	Fenella	Chi str	220	Sang-ging	Foochow	April 2		
... 11	Whufoo Pau	Chi str	180	George	Foochow	... 7		Chinese Government
... 11	Benares	Br str		McCulloch	Hongkong	... 7	Mails, etc.	P. & O. Co
... 11	Niagara	Fr baq	743	Meridi	Sydney	Feb. 24	Coals	Frazar and Co
... 12	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	April 11	Sundries	Russell and Co
... 12	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow	... 10	General	Russell and Co
... 12	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Tientsin	... 9	do	Trautmann and Co
... 12	Pluto	Chi str	170	Pike	Cruise	... 11		Chinese Government
... 12	Argonaut	Br sh	1072	Nicolson	London	Dec. 7	General	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 13	L'Aspic	H.I.M.g.b.	......	Mercrat	Amoy			
... 13	Fontenaye	Br sh	634	Crook	Foochow	April —	Poles	Borneo Company Limited
... 13	Marcellus	Br baq	275	White	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Feb. 13	Coals	Russell and Co
... 13	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Howlett	Hankow	April 11	Sundries	Glover and Co
... 14	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow & Ports	... 12	do	Russell and Co
... 14	Osaka	Br str	417	Burdis	Nagasaki	... —	General	T. Kroes and Co
... 14	Agamemnon	Br str		Middle	Hongkong	... —		Butterfield & Swire
... 14	Glenshee	Br baq	317	Dogson	Keelung	... 6	Coals	Master

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by.
April 10	Tahwah	Am str	245	Andrews	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 11	Nazarene	Br sh	815	Todd	Foochow	do	Frazar and Co
... 11	Emma	N.Ger.baq	319	Hemmet	Newchwang	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 12	Erl King	Br str	1040	Pinel	Hongkong	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 12	Magellan	Br sh	613	Crosbie	London	Tea, &c.	Shaw, Brothers and Co
... 12	Sunrise	Br str	152	Buchan	Chefoo & Tientsin	Opium, etc.	Glover and Co
... 12	Moyune	Am str	700	Johnson	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 13	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 13	Prince Kung	Br str	135	Brown	Foochow	General	J. M. Nixon, Jr.
... 13	Lamont	Br str	774	Spencer	Tientsin v. Chefoo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 14	Ganges	Br str	742	Cates	Yokohama	General	P. & O. Co
... 14	Pluto	Chi str	170	Pike	Cruise		Chinese Government

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&Sec	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
	Agamemnon	Middle	Br str		Apr 14	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire		
	Benares	McCulloch	Br str		Apr 11	Hongkong	P. & O. Co		
U W	Dupleix	Noel	Fr str	871	Apr 5	Hongkong	Messageries Imperiales	H'kong with Mails	48h after J. Mail
D W	Express	Mooney	Br str	290	Feb 13	Ningpo	Russell and Co		
7 p	Fenella	Sang-ging	Chi str	220	Apr 11	Foochow			
7 p	Feeyuen	Pitman	Am str	230	Nov 24	Foochow	J. M. Nixon, Jr.		
2 s	Fire Queen	Gray	Am str	1133	Jan 19	Hankow	Russell and Co		
S S N W	Fusi-Yama	Hardie	Br str	1200	Apr 10	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
7 s	Hong-que		Am str						
3 p	Island Queen	McFarlane	Br str	130	Apr 9	Foochow	Borntraeger and Co	Foochow	17th instant
S S N W	Kiang-loong	West	Am str	945	Apr 12	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	17th instant
3 p	Minca	Sutherland	Br str	306	Apr 10	T'tsin & Chefoo	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
T W	Nanzing	Tulloh	Br str	419	Apr 12	Tientsin	Trautmann and Co	Tientsin v. Chefoo	To-day
	Osaka	Burdis	Br str	417	Apr 14	Nagasaki	T. Kroes and Co		
6 p	Paou Shun	Becker	Chi str	250	Mar 31	Cruise	Chinese Government		
S S N W	Plymouth Rock	Simmons	Am str	2397	Apr 14	Hankow & Ports	Russell and Co		
D W	Shanse	Friend	Am str	561	Apr 10	T'tsin & Chefoo	Russell and Co	Tientsin v. Chefoo	Cld. 14th inst
H W	Tatung	Cook	Am str	107	Oct 15	Hankow	H. Fogg and Co		Laid up
D W	Ta-Yung		Br str	124	Apr 4	Woosung	Russell and Co		
8 s	Tsatlee	Blatchely	Am str		Apr 3	Kiukiang	Russell and Co		
G W	Tun-sin	Howlett	Br str	610	Apr 13	Hankow	Glover and Co	Hankow & Ports	16th instant
M D	United Service	Stocks	Br str	650	Mar 30	Chefoo	Glover and Co		
7 p	Whufoo Pau	George	Chi str	180	Apr 11	Foochow	Chinese Government		
1 s	Williamette	McLeod	Chi str	176	Mar 22	Hankow	Chinese Government		
	24 STEAMERS								

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
7 s	Alcyone	Brown	Br baq	371	Dec 27	Keelung	Forbes and Co		
2 s	Alma	Martin	N-Ger.bk	306	Apr 10	Swatow	Wm. Pustau and Co		
H W	Argonaut	Nicolson	Br sh	1072	Apr 12	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
O D	Argus	Wright	Br sch	161	Apr 8	Nagasaki	Glover and Co		
U W	Cathrina	Molsen	[N.-Ger. baq	340	Apr 7	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
2 s	Deux Frères	Gillard	Fr baq	376	Apr 10	Swatow	J. S. Baron		
7 c	Emily Flinn	Penell	Br sh	1009	Mar 30	Cardiff	Master		
2 c	Ettrick	Clifford	Br baq	309	Apr 3	Hakodadi	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Amoy	Cld. 14th inst
2 p	Fontenaye	Crook	Br sh	634	Apr 13	Foochow	Borneo Company Limited		
	Glenshee	Dogson	Br baq	317	Apr 14	Keelung	Master		
1 s	Isle of France	Sinclair	Br baq	312	A r 6	Swatow	Frazar and Co	Chefoo	Immediately
3 c	James Wishart	Buchanan	Br sh	862	Apr 2	New York	Frazar and Co		
7 c	Jennie Bertaux	Harrison	Br baq	598	Apr 9	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Augustine Heard and Co		
2 p	Kadosh	Deshian	Am baq	653	Mar 25	Foochow	Frazar and Co		
2 p	Maitland	Coulson	Br sh	798	Mar 31	Foochow	Chinese		
7 s	Marcellus	White	Br baq	275	Apr 13	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Russell and Co		
1 c	Mountain Ash	Aitchison	Br baq	437	Dec 24	Amoy	Textor and Co		
2 c	Napoleon III	McMillan	Br sh	780	Apr 6	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
2 c	Niagara	Meridi	Fr baq	743	Apr 11	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
6 s	Pekin	Seymour	Am baq	595	Apr 10	San Francisco	Russell and Co		
9 s	Phœnix	Cullen	Br sh	906	Mar 18	Cardiff v. Milford	Frazar and Co	Puget Sound	Cld. 8th inst
O L L	Runnymede	Brymners	Br bg	181	Mar 30	Yokohama	Telge, Nölting and Co	Tientsin	Cld. 14th inst
2 c	Sarah March	Morton	Br sh	524	Apr 10	Foochow	Russell and Co		
6 s	Spray	Stopher	Br sch	225	Oct 19		Wm. Pustau and Co		
1 c	St Mary	Young	Siam baq	411	Apr 2	Bangkok	Siemssen and Co		
6 s	Stella	Day	Br baq	265	July 13	Nagasaki	J. Marshall and Co		For Sale
1 p	Taitsing	Nutsford	Br sh	815	Apr 9	Foochow	Wheelock and Meller	Foochow	Immediately
2 s	Tavistock	Tate	Br sh	532	Jan 2	Shields	Gibb, Livingston and Co	New York	Early
P & O W	Tynedale	Steel	Br baq	583	Apr 8	Newcastle	Bourjau, Hübener and Co	Newchwang	Immediately
	29 VESSELS								
O D	Hero	Seven	Lightship		Apr 9	Langshan Cross.			

[*Edited by* R. S. GUNDRY, *Printed and Published at the "North-China Herald Office," Shanghai.*]

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